PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

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VOL. IV NO. 9 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

To London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Jan. 16th	Malda	12500	....	....
23rd „	Mandala	8000	....	....
30th „	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
13th „	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
20th „	Kashgir	9000	....	....
27th „	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Khiva	9000	....	....
12th „	Medina	12500	....	....
19th „	Caledonia	8000	....	....
26th „	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd April	Kashgar	9000	....	....
9th „	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
23rd „	Salsette	6000	Moolta	10000
30th „	Karmala	9000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
13th Jan. 16	Namur	7000	Medina	12500
20th „	Nankin	7000	Mongolia	10000
30th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th „	Malta	7000	Moolta	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
11th Jan.	Lunga	Coasting Karachi.
14th „	Dilwara	E and S. Africa via Mormug Porebunder
15th	Lhasa	Karachi direct
27th	Borbera	London(Limited accomdation one class only)

* or later on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ivo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	11th Jan	22nd Jan
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	23rd Jan
Yetsrofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	16th Jan	28th Jan.
Yonano Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th Feb
Yokoshi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4008	1st Feb.	13th Feb.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru..	1073	I. Mizuta	16th Jan.	27th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	1538	T. Watanabe	29th Jan	7th Feb

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo.	A & O	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & O	9373	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & O	9239	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & O	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	565	983	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1.033	480	720
Liverpool	690	990	458	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT

& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

24-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112)

Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	10th Jan. 1916
S.S. Circassia	6722	O. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. „
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Lee Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£300,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Muftan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 811

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED immediately at the Daly College, Indore, an ASSISTANT MASTER with some experience of teaching History, Geography and Urdu. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, athlete preferred. For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. Applicants who are already employed should apply through their Superior Officers. 990

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED.—Wanted from February 1st at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER to teach Junior Classes. Preference will be given to a trained teacher. The post is temporary but may be made permanent to a good man. Salary Rs. 150 per month with free quarters. For further particulars apply by letter stating age, qualifications, etc., to

THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
2827

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th January, 1916, for the post of SUPERVISOR under this Board. Salary Rs. 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. Leave, leave allowances and travelling allowance will be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. The appointment will be made for three years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice on either side, and to the right of the Board to dispense with the services of the Supervisor for misconduct. Applications should state age, qualifications, occupation and extent of the knowledge of vernacular languages spoken by Assam tea garden coolies and should be accompained by testimonials.

W. M. KENNEDY, Major, I.A.,
Chairman, Assam Labour Board.
Block B-3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.
808

WANTED a SUPERVISOR for the District Board, Darbhanga, on salary of Rs. 150—10—200 per month with 2nd class travelling allowance as per C. S. Regulations. None need apply who is not qualified under Government Notification No. 3334, L. S. G., dated the 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1198, T. M., dated the 18th June, 1906. Applications with copies of testimonials under registered cover and superscribed "Application for the post of Supervisor," stating age, qualifications and past service, if any, must reach this office by 20th January, 1916. Selected candidate shall have to join at once. Preference will be given to one who has previous experience of District Board works.

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Darbhanga.
Laheriasarai, the 23rd December, 1915.
810

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of March, 1916, two trained and experienced Assistant Mistresses for the Girls' of Junior Department of Oakgrove School. Experience in teaching in a school since completion of training is essential. Salary, if appointed to the Girls' Department, Rs. 90, if to the Junior Department not less than Rs. 80, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to:—

THE HEAD MASTER,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Hill Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 811

WANTED

WANTED—a mate for upcountry steamer. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 697, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2848

WANTED—a COMPETENT DRIVER for taxi. Apply with testimonials to N. S. BILLIMORIA, Khetwadi 4th Lane. 2863

WANTED at once 5 qualified SUB-OVERSEERS Pay Rs. 55 consolidated Cash Security Rs. 200 Government Job. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Fort, Bombay. 2853

WANTED—BUSINESS ADVERTISERS. Place prominent. Situation selected. For particulars apply. MANAGER, SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE, Crawford Market, 2858 Lalsing Mansions.

WANTED—An EXPERT and EXPERIENCED CINEMA OPERATOR an electric expert for Karachi required first class references, salary according to merits. Apply to or see personally O. T. MASTER c/o Purshotam Dharamsi Building, Vadgadhi, Bombay. 2852

WANTED—a Gujarati or Marathi knowing LADY TEACHER to teach kindergarten to girls for two hours daily. Apply to

SECRETARY,
Shravikashram Jubilee Baug, Tardeo.
2862

WANTED—A SUB-DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR on Rs. 60 (consolidated salary) for Gondal State. Experienced man with knowledge of English and Sanskrit will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, GONDAL. 2847

WANTED—an energetic smart GRADUATE as TUTOR and COMPANION to a Kumar aged seven years. Ladging and Boarding free. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications and salary expected to

PRIVATE SECRETARY
2856 to the Rajasaheb of Bansda.

TENDERS for sale of quarrying Jaipur stone (stone like Porbander stone) will be received by the undersigned on the 10th February.

Particulars will be supplied on application.

FULCHAND D.P., L.C.E.,
State Engineer,
2846 Jamnagar.

WANTED—Immediately COMPETENT GRADUATES in Arts and Science, Undergraduates and matriculates to serve as teachers in the new A. V. School, Bassein, Thana. Decent start. Binding of service for at least a year necessary. Apply sharp to:—

R. N. SAMANT,
2839 Headmaster.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER, aged perfectly reliable in saddle and harness. Price Rs. 300. For sale as owner going away; good opportunity. Apply to Box No. 699, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2859

FOR SALE—One WOLSLEY SIDDELY Car 5 seater 18-24, H.P., with head lamp, stepney wheel, etc., in good running order price Rs. 4.000 or offer. Apply to MIRZA DAWOODALLY KHAN, above Islam Club, Chawpaty. 2849

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—229 pairs of Tan Bobble grain Albert slippers, bark tanned, soles screwed on, medium toes, in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 only. Reduced price Rs. 2.6. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras. 612—13

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Well ventilated spacious Offices, entire first floor Fort, for immediate occupation. Godown if required. Lamp Warehouse 43 Esplanade. 2809

BARRISTER'S CHAMBER, close to High Court, part to sublet to a junior. Electric lights and fan. Apply to Box No. 698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2854

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1916 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1916, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1916.

V. A. DABHOLKAR,
2851 Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHANTARAM BHAURAM, PRABHAKAR BHAURAM, ANANDRAO BHAURAM, KHANDERAO BHAURAM, PARASHRAM BHAURAM NILKANTHA BHAURAM and SADANAND RAMKRISHNA and NANABHOY RAMKRISHNA, the last two minors by their mother and natural guardian SATYBHAMABAI, widow of Ramkrishna Bhauram have contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedude hereunder written.

ALL persons having any claims against the said property whether by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO—

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty seven square yards be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 292, Collector's New No. 13713 Old Survey No. 354 and New Survey No. 11/3488 and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 4357 (3AA) Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Babajee Bhagwantrao on or towards the West by the property of Sivajee Major on or towards the North by the common passage and on or towards the South by the property of Shaik Hasan Valad Imam.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1916.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
2861. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE: MESSRS. W. WOLF & SONS, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, have been appointed Liquidators for the above Firm in place of Mr. D. M. Tombroff.

P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
Bombay, 6th January, 1916.
2832

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Prices on application.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too.

A 2

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat safes, drawing room comfortable full size lucky Chesterfield suites lined with rich silk tapestry with French button cushions and hair-tufts, dressing cheval glasses by Wimbridge, zoonda, almyrahs, arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, book cases, vases, table ornaments, towel horse, katstand, Singer's sewing machines, rich platedware, glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of G. Gibson, Esq., W. I. Burrews Esq. and M. Dyer Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 33 BALES BENGAL COTTON SLIGHTLY BURNT AND DAMAGED BY WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY Tuesday the 11th day of January 1916 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at G. I. P. Railway Goods Shed, next to Tramway office, Colaba, Causeway, the undermentioned goods:—

33 Bales Bengal cotton sligtly burnt and damaged by water in transit from Itava.

A deposit of 50 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND HOUSE-BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICKS AT TITWALA, NEXT STATION FROM KALYAN STATION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINES.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. The Official Assignee Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Monji Valji, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Titwala, next station from Kalyan Station on the G. I. P. Railway Lines.

A lot of about 2 to 2½ lakhs Bricks.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within 3 days after the sale.

N. B. The intending purchasers are informed that there is no other train to go to Titwala except the train which leaves Victoria Terminus Station (Bombay) at 10-10 a.m. (S.T.).

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

What's Coming?

THE CATCH OF THE SEASON
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
"IN THE GRIP OF ALCOHOL."
A Romance of Real Life

Thrilling and instructive from start to finish. Under the Distinguished Patronage of Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., I. C. S.,

In Aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund,

TO BE STAGED BY
THE "REST" BANDRA,
On Thurs. the 18th Jan. 1916 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
At the EMPIRE THEATRE, Bombay.
Doors open at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Rates of admission:—

Box Seats to Seat Six	..	Rs. 24, 18 & 12
Reserved Seats	..	.. „ 3 0 0
First Class	..	.. „ 2 0 0
Second Class	..	.. „ 1 0 0
Third Class (Pit)	..	.. „ 0 8 0

APPLY FOR TICKETS AT ONCE.

Tickets can be had from the undermentioned:—Messrs. B. X. Furtado, Tho Catholic Gymkhana, The Cavel Library, The Girgaum Library, The Mazagaon Library, The Bandra Surgical and Medical Hall and at the Gate.

Maharastra Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Wednesday, 12th Jan. 1916 at 9 p.m.

PREMSANNYAS.

Thursday, 13th Jan. 1916 at 9 p.m.

TARAMANDAL.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT!!

The greatest Mystery film the world has ever known.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

Episodes 1 and 2.

Portraying the Extraordinary struggle of

SCIENCE *VS.* SCIENCE.

ARNOLD DALY.

The celebrated England Actor, plays the part of "Craig Kennedy" the Scientist-Detective created by the well-known Novelist,

ARTHUR B. REEVE

assisted by

PEARL WHITE

and a Master Criminal,

THE CLUTCHING HAND.

Time:—7. 8-45 and 10 p.m.

Special Balcony now open. Prices as Usual.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

SCIENCE! SENSATION!! MIRTH and MUSIC!!!

MR. A. J. ROBERTS

The famous Australian Airman and Wireless Expert who will show for the first time on any stage his

THE WIRELESS MAN! THE WIRELESS MAN!!
THE WIRELESS MAN! THE WIRELESS MAN!!

A REMARKABLE INVENTION SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PUBLIC!

Mr. Roberts will make a fully dressed figure of a man walk across the stage, and make the facial expressions of a human being. Every movement entirely dependent on Hertzian Waves!

CHAPLIN'S GREATEST COMEDY! "CHARLIE'S NEW JOB"

2,000 Laughs in 2,000 feet! a Roar from start to finish!

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

CHIKITSAHA SAMUHA SCHOOLS

BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE

THE

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Mandali

WILL PERFORM

SHARADA

Tuesday, 11th January, 1916, at 9 P. M.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

IN AID OF THE
WAR RELIEF FUND
AND
THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

Under the patronage of Their Excellencies

LORD and LADY WILLINGDON

At the Wilson College Hall
BOMBAY.
January 13th, 1916, 9-30 p.m.

Tickets:—Rs. 5 each, at the door or from Mr. N. V. Kolatkar, Joint Secretary, Wilson College Quarters.

SKATING RINK

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
Friday, 14th January, 1916.

18 valuable prizes will be presented for Competition.

LADIES

1st For the most Effective Dress.
2nd For the best Advertisement Costume.
3rd For the least Expensive but Effective Dress.
4th For the most Original Costume.
5th For the best Dressed Girl. Under 14 years of age.

GENTLEMEN

1st For the most Original Costume.
2nd For the most Grotesque Costume.
3rd For the Cheapest Effective Dress.
4th For the best Dressed Boy. Under 14 years of age.

Prizes will be given to the Second highest number of Votes in each Competition.

DANCE.

The annual dance of the Gremio Portuguez will be held at the Skating Rink on Saturday, the 15th inst.

Tickets at Rs. 4 for one Gent. and Ladies, available from the Hon. Secretary,

No. 61, Kalbadevi Road.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Rendezvous of the Cultured.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

MARKED SUCCESS OF NEW PROGRAMME:

"THE POLO CHAMPION"

Thrilling English Society Drama featuring JAMES CAREW, husband of ELLEN TERRY.

See the great International Polo Match between England and America!!

Special Music by Orchestra under Mr. W. H. Bond.

The Great French Comedy,

"TOO RICH"

A real comic film.

"THE HIDDEN NEST EGG"

and last Mail's

PATHE GAZETTE

A GREAT CINEMA PROGRAMME AT POPULAR PRICES.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

THE SILVER JUBILEE of the NEW HIGH SCHOOL will be celebrated on SUNDAY, 16th January, 1916. The following is the programme:—

Presentation of an Address to the Principals at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, on Sunday, 16th January at 10 a.m. (S. T.)

Dinner at the Albless Baug at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Theatrical Performances at the Albless Baug at 8-30 p.m.

Fees-Dinner and Theatrical Performance Rs. 4.

Refreshments for Hindoos only and Theatrical Performances Rs. 3.

Theatrical Performances only, (Front Seats) Re. 1.

Theatrical Performances only, Back Seats annas 8.

All the students, past and present, of the School are cordially invited to be present at the Excelsior Theatre at the time of the presentation of the address. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersy, an ex-student of the School will preside.

All tickets can be had from the Superintendent, New High School.

Students and ex-students that intend attending the Dinner and Performances are particularly requested to apply for the tickets on or before Thursday, 13th January. After that day no tickets will be issued.

SOHRABJI N. PONCHKHAWALLA,
SULTANALI M. CHINOY,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
2850 New High School Jubilee Fund.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there.

A 3

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AMUSEMENTS

LOOK OUT SHORTLY FOR

THE BROKEN COIN 55,000 ft.

THE BROKEN COIN 55,000 ft.

THE BROKEN COIN 55,000 ft.

A fascinating story of "Love and Adventure" written by

EMERSON HOUGH

in which our favourite Lucille (Miss Grace Cunard takes the leading part.)

AT THE

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

DON'T MISS SEEING

SALAMBO 8,000 ft. *To-night*

SALAMBO 8,000 ft. *To-night*

A Masterpiece of Kinematography.

MATINEE, Friday, 14th Jan. 1916, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Phone 1266.

COMMERCIAL.

SHIPS AND SUPPLIES.

In the following article the question of transport is discussed by the "Manchester Guardian," showing that behind it lies the entire problem of paying our way by manufactures and mining, under the conditions of a labour supply heavily depleted by the exigencies of the war.

The public and the individual, the British Government and the British housewife, are faced to-day with the same problem under the same difficulties. Both are called on to economise. They are required to spend less while almost everything that they buy costs them more. The case of the Government is indeed the harder, for not only do the things it requires cost more, but it also needs far more of goods of many kinds than in normal times. Nor is this all. It has to consider the means available of transporting the goods which it requires from foreign countries, handling them at the ports, and conveying them to their destination. The ordinary machinery by which this is effected in peace has been dislocated partly by the stoppage of supplies from enemy countries and the disappearance of enemy shipping from the world's trade; still more by the requirements of our own naval and military service, which is unavoidably using a large percentage of the available merchant shipping, dock space, railway trucks, and the rest for its own purposes. The result is seen in the upward movements in prices and the threatened shortage of various classes of commodities. To keep ourselves and our Allies adequately supplied with all war necessaries for an indefinite time to come is the great underlying condition of success in the war. The question, of course, is by no means a question of transport facilities alone. Behind transport lies the entire problem of paying our way by manufactures and mining under the conditions of a labour supply heavily depleted by enlistment and the diversion of men to the manufacture of munitions. But adequacy of transport is an essential element in the problem, and is now engaging the attention of Government, which has appointed more than one committee with the object of increasing the available means of transport for British trade, securing an adequate supply of foodstuffs, and so forth. Some of the remedies apparently contemplated are of doubtful character, and an attempt will be made here to set out the elements of the problem, to consider suggested remedies, and to indicate the lines on which the best solution is probably to be found.

SEA-BORNE TRADE IN WAR.

Let us first briefly indicate the dimensions of the problem. A report, by Sir Norman Hill to the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Federation, which is the most authoritative document on the dimensions and character of our sea-borne trade, gives an estimate of the total weight of all imports from foreign countries for the twelve months before the war and the first twelve months of war. The comparison shows a decrease of 9½ millions (see Table I). But the whole of this decrease and something more is accounted for by the loss of the short sea traffic between our ports on the one side and Continental ports from Hamburg to Brest on the other. The weight imported by ocean-going ships has actually increased. The figures are as follows:—

Table I.—Weight of Foreign Imports in Millions of Tons.

	Twelve months ended July, 1914.	July, 1915.
Total	58	48.5
Of this, on short sea voyages (Hamburg-Brest)	12	.5
Leaving ocean-borne weight.	46	48

Ocean-going ships therefore actually carried 48 million tons in the first twelve months of war, as against 46 million in the previous twelve months of peace. Roughly, two-thirds of this weight is borne in British and one-third in neutral ships. Now of our ships over 3,000 tons 259 had either been destroyed up to the end of last July or were locked up in the Baltic and Black seas. Against these may be set 100 German ships now employed in our trade. But the main loss to our merchant shipping fleet is, of course, due to the needs of the Admiralty, and Sir N. Hill places the total reduction at 25 per cent. As compared with 1913 we must bear in mind that there is also a heavy reduction, owing to the interment of the German and Austrian marine in the number of foreign vessels visiting our ports. Notwithstanding these losses we have actually increased our ocean-borne imports, and when the loss in the short-sea trade is taken into account the total reduction in weight of our imports amounts only to 16 per cent. Our ships therefore are carrying more in proportion to the net tonnage available than they do in ordinary times, and of this a large proportion is carried on long voyages. Their capacity is more fully used, as is natural when freights are abnormally high. Normally it is calculated that if we average out ships of all kinds 100 tons of net tonnage actually carries 112 tons of cargo. During the first twelve months of the war the average rose to 140 tons, and in recent months it has reached 157. It is owing to this increase that a reduced quantity of shipping has been able to maintain our transoceanic imports at something above the pre-war level. The wonderful thing is not that our shipping resources should have been strained, but that they should have proved so elastic. Nevertheless the strain is serious, as is shown by the rise in freights. In the first twelve months of war the price of wheat advanced 16s. 2d. a quarter, and of this 4s. 5d. may be set down to the increase in the average freight. Freights are by no means to bear the principal blame for the rise of prices. That is due to our whole industrial position and its effect upon the exchanges. But they do account for perhaps 25 per cent. of the whole, and it must be borne in mind that there are causes at work which will tend to raise them still further by diminishing more and more the available hulls. The estimate of 25 per cent. reduction in the available British ships takes no account of recent developments at Salonika, and it may be that for 25 per cent. we ought already to write 30.

But the actual shortage of shipping is not the only difficulty. When the ship reaches port it has to be unloaded and then to take on a new cargo. But at the docks labour is everywhere scarce, and when the goods are cleared from the ship there is a similar difficulty in getting them on to the railways. The railways are short of men, and still more they are short of trucks. If we could suddenly increase the number of ships bringing us foodstuffs and materials, we should be faced with a still more acute congestion at the docks and on the railways. Conversely, if we could relieve the existing congestion, it would be equivalent to an increase in the supply of ships, since the diminution of harbour delays would make voyages shorter and therefore more frequent. As matters stand, a shortage of ships is gravely accentuated by the congestion of docks and railways. Our import trade is maintained at increased cost—for which we pay in heightened prices—with serious difficulty. Finally, all the causes of difficulty are increasing as the area of the war extends and as more and more human power is withdrawn from industry and from transport in favour of enlistment or the manufacture of munitions.

TAR SYRUP FOR COUGHS.

WAR TIME ECONOMY.

An excellent home-made cough syrup, cheaper and better than anything you can buy ready made can be easily prepared at home by mixing two ounces pure *bitrate* of tar, obtainable of any chemist, with a plain syrup made by dissolving half a pound of sugar in half a pint of hot water. Take one or two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day, and you will find that the worst cough will quickly disappear, and colds will be cured in a day. Owing to the peculiar healing properties of the *bitrate* of tar, chronic sufferers from catarrh and bronchial trouble will be astonished at the quick relief and permanent cure following the regular use of this remarkable remedy for a few weeks. 2786

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	11,0[illegible]

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	8.05
Jan.-Feb.	8.05
Feb.-March	8.04 +9
March-April	8.01
April-May	7.97
May-June	7.93+10
June-July	7.86+9
July-Aug.	7.81+9
Aug.-Sept.	7.67+7
Sept.-Oct.	7.43+7
Oct.-Nov.	7.30+7
Nov.-Dec.	7.30+7
Dec.-Jan.	7.25+7
Jan.-Feb.	7.21+7

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

A large business was done in Akolas for January and March late on Saturday evening.

To-day the market has ruled quiet but fairly steady with more buyers than sellers.

A moderate business has been reported in contracts, and the demand for ready cotton is rather small.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal January 226½.
Fine Akola January 271.
Good Broach, April 298½.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F G	G.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	304/7		360½	Apr. 1916
M G. Bengals	237	229½	..	Jan 1 16
M G. Bengals	240/1	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	31	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	249	236	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	192	..	..	"
M G. Nagpore	294	..	..	"
M G. Akola, Khgm.	274	..	..	"
M.G. "	278	..	..	Mar 1916
M G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..
H.G. Western	..	..	..	..
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, January 10th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	235	225	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
	249	237	227	..Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	236	228	..25th Jan.'16
	..	233	232	..25th March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	225	215	..Ready
	..	230	220	..25th Jan. 16
	..	235	225	..25th Marc
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	235	139	..Ready
	..	248	236	..25t Jan.'16
Jalna (M.G.)	..	260	238	..25th March
	..	..	253	..Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	275	..Ready
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	270	262	..Ready
Akola-Khgm	..	..	..	..25thJan.'16.
Karanja (M.G.	..	272	2 4	..Ready
	..	272	2 4	..25th Jan.'16
	..	271	263	..25th March
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	274	266	..Ready
	..	274	266	..25t Jan.'16.
	..	278	270	..25th March
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)	..	280	272	..Ready
Yeotmal(M.G.)	..	278	270	..1/25 Jan.16
	..	227	279	..Ready
	..	234	276	.. 1/ 5 Jan.16
Nagpore	..	248	285	..Ready
Kompti(M.G.)	..	2 0	1 8	..1/25 an.16
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	293	285	..Ready
	..	290	282	.. 1/ 5 Jan 16
	..	287	..	..Ready
Broach (M. G.)	..	2 2	..	..1st March
	..	305	..	259 1/25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	240	234	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	272 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	265 Ready
	..	..	..	..
Westerns(M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	262 Ready
	..	..	..	254 Ready
Compo.. (M.G.)	..	..	..	257 Ready
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The basis case quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Ialna Terms.." inclusive of 3 annas per bale of 5 Maunds allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th January 1916:—

Cotton	23,092 Bales
Wheat	1,021 cwts
Linseed	9,900 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	125 "
Gingellyseed	3,442 "
Poppyseed	558 "
Groundnuts	14,564 "
Castorseed	4,282 "
Rice	6,469 "
Myrabollams	964 "
Cottonseed	26,6[illegible]3 "
Mowrasseed	43 "
Gram	2,423 "
Joowar	3,713 "
Maize	130 "
Barley	3,933 "

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Bombay, Jan 10th, 4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 8 0	6 14 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 11 0	7 1 6
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 9 0	6 15 6
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 9 0	7 15 6
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0	8 10 6
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 0 0	8 6 6
Teelseed, White 85 15	43 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 4 6
Groundnuts ...	35 8 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 14 6
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	6 13 0	
Linseed May	9 4 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Feb.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	to 1s. 4 13-32d. Feb.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 5,8d.
Francs 2 m-s do	1s. 4 5,8d.
60 d-s Hongkong	192½
Do. Shanghai	184½
60 d-s Yokonama	155

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25 13 6
Australian Do.	24 15-0
Bombay Do.	24 10-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16 1-0
English Dragons	15 4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	67-15 0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept very firm to-day and a slight rise was recorded. Tata Iron and Steel shares fluctuated with a very narrow compass.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids after touching Rs. 481½ closed at Rs. 480½.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 440, Standards to Rs. 1,000, Madhavji to Rs. 1,347½ and Kohinoors to Rs. 1,7[illegible]½.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,925 in the morning, subsequently rose to Rs. 1,945 but closed at Rs. 1,937½.

Swadeshi moved up to Rs. 1,465, Currimbhai moved up to Rs. 231½, Indian Blacking to Rs. 148½ and Indore Malwas to Rs. 2-7½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 218.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 587½.

Bombay Cotton Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 115.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 106½. Deferred after touching Rs. 284 closed at Rs. 281.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 624.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 570.

Bombay Telephones were in demand at Rs. 133.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,130.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 80.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stood nominally at Rs. 95½ (long-dated).

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1916		625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 6th Jan. 1916	950,168	
	1,575,63	
Shipments do.	543 79[illegible]	
	1,031,.72	
Afloat	32,626	
	998,746	
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date	395,000	
Stock of cotton in all hands	603,746	

EXPORT OF DRY AND SALTED COWHIDES.

REPRESENTATION BY KARACHI CHAMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 10.

With regard to the Government notification prohibiting the export of dry and salted cowhides of a weight below 8 lbs. except to Britain and British possessions, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed to the Government of India pointing out that owing to the recent very heavy demand from Italy for light weight hides, shippers have still to ship a considerable quantity of hides averaging below 8 lbs. to Italian ports and urging the necessity of acknowledging these previous commitments and allowing shippers to ship the same in due course, otherwise great loss will be incurred by the trade.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

DUTCH SHIPPING COMPANIES' DECISION

A very important announcement is made here by companies owning Dutch East Indies liners and mail boats, writes the Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Until further notice boats will not use the Suez Canal route, but will make the voyage around the Cape. The news has created intense interest, and given rise to much speculation as to the reason. The official explanation is that it is due "to the increasing uncertainty of being able to obtain the necessary coal at the appointed stations."

The change of route means the addition of from twelve to fourteen days to the length of the voyage, whilst service will be restricted to one of ten days instead of weekly. Obviously, only the most important reasons would cause a charge involving such great disadvantages in the communication of Holland with its colonies of vast commercial importance. The companies involved are the Rotterdamsche Lloyd and Stoomvaart Maatschappy Nederland of Maatschappy Ocean, the two first being mail and passenger boats and the third freight only.

In an interview the managing director of the Rotterdamsche Lloyd said that telegrams had been received from the company's coaling stations along the Suez route saying it was impossible to ensure the keeping up of the coal reserves, and that therefore it would be inadvisable to continue the use of this route. Another consideration, explained the director, was that in case of delay while waiting for coal it would be impossible to provision passengers and crew for a possible considerable length of time. He added: "There is no political reason whatever for the change of route."

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

Unsettled conditions in Lower Bengal and Assam resulted in a few light showers; elsewhere the weather has been dry. There was another disturbance entering north-west India from Persia, but not yet of any importance.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Lower Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess during the day but in defect at night in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared over the whole division The air is drier than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Deccan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. A disturbance is passing into Baluchistan from Persia. Skies have become moderately or heavily clouded in Baluchistan and lightly or moderately clouded in north-west India, Gujarat, and Kathiawar.

Some showers are likely in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY the 10th of January 1916

STATIONS	Temp. in shade: Maximum of last 24 hours	Minimum of last 24 hours	Hours dkg.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: total 1st Nov. to 9th Jan.	Departure from Normal since 1st November to date.
SIND—						
Bushire						
Do. (9th)	64.8	53.8	27	0.05	0.37	—5.58
Jask						
Do (9th)	84.5	65.6	75	..	0	—1.91
Muscat						
Do (7th)	83.8	68.7	77	..	0.27	—0.79
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72	46	3	50	.. 0.08	—0.28
Rawalpindi	67.5	32.1	70	..	0.19	—1.50
Lahore	69	33.1	77	..	0.15	—0.54
Hissar	71	40	4	55	.. 0.02	..
Simla	71.1	45.0	52	..	.. 0.02	—0.80
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73	44	2	58	.. 0	—0.54
Mainpuri	7	34.3	53	..	0.01	—0.80
Jhansi	77	44.3	47	..	0.24	—0.31
Cawnpore	72	46.5	64	..	0.02	—0.85
Allahabad	73.2	48.8	74	..	0.14	—0.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.1	41.8	53	..	0	—0.21
Karachi	70.1	57.0	40	..	0	—0.30
Ajmer	71.5	43.6	51	..	0.05	—0.46
Jaipur	74.7	45.2	58	..	0.11	—0.35
Kotah	76.8	49.6	41	..	0	—0.42
Mount Abu	64.6	48.0	26	..	0	—0.43
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	81.4	49.3	51	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	81.4	58.0	36	..	0.19	0.18
Veraval	82	66.8	54	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot	83	52.9	24	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Pare	8[illegible]	54.0	56	..	0	—0.[illegible]
Surat	87	56.0	60	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	8[illegible]	56.1	21	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	85	48.2	25	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	75	46.5	43	..	0.06	—0.32
Indore	77.7	46.1	43	..	0.66	0.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.1	43.3	59	..	0.15	—0.86
Sangor	75	49.0	43	..	0.09	—1.11
Hoshungabad	75	45.6	41	..	0.12	—0.92
Khandwa	82	46.1	46	..	0.62	—0.24
Akola	86	51.4	42	..	1.72	0.33
Amraoti	86	52.8	32	..	0.45	—0.97
Nagpur	84	55.8	37	..	0.16	—1.26
Chanda	87.5	56.0	60	..	0.62	—0.56
Raipur	81.7	53.2	52	..	0.33	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83	2[illegible]9	5	68	.. 0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri	86	7[illegible]0	3	42	.. 0.81	—0.21
Mormugao	85	0[illegible]1	3	85	.. 0.94	—0.21
Karwar	86	1.66.8	93	..	1.07	—0.86
SOUTHERN DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.8	48.8	41	..	0.16	—0.58
Ahmednagar	83.0	53.5	47	..	3.40	2.40
Poona	84.4	48.5	49	..	0.32	—0.79
Sholapur	86	2[illegible]3.1	44	..	1.27	—0.16
Bijapur	86	7[illegible]0.1	59	..	0.43	—0.76
Belgaum	8[illegible]	3[illegible]7.2	55	..	1.70	—0.15
Aurangabad	83	4[illegible]7.9	4	..	1.82	0.16
Parbhani (Indur)	88	2[illegible]9.7	67	..	0.88	0.11
Hyderabad	86	1[illegible]4.0	89	..	0.79	—0.31
MADRAS AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84	69	3	59	.. 8.17	4.84
Calicut	87	07[illegible]	3	80	.. 13.29	7.36
Cochin	90	2[illegible]0.9	64	..	5.84	0.65
Colombo	87	4.67.5	73	..	27.53	8.78
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83	3.66	2	88	.. 20.73	14.65
Bellary	87	8.63	5	73	.. 7.28	5.16
Cuddapah	89	4.09		68	.. 9.44	4.92
Madras	83	3.68	8	85	.. 21.29	1.87
Nungapore	90	2.58	0	82	.. 3.60	0.16
Coimbatore	86	3.67	4	82	.. 6.76	2.15
Trichinopoly	87	1[illegible]8	8	76	.. 2.73	4.81
Negapatam	88	1.71	2	82	.. 24.28	3.20

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Date	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
	Jan	h. m. ft. in.		Jan. h. m. ft. in.	
MON	10	m 2 29	28 11	10 m 9 5 17 0	
		3 10[illegible]	26 4	8 46a 14 4	
TU	11	m 3 19	27 8	11 m 9 53 17 7	
		4 8a	25 8	9 35a 20 1	
WED	12	m 4 0	26 6	12 m 10 46 18 0	
		5 18a	24 10	10 40a 21 6	
THUR	13	m 4 41	24 4	13 m 11 47 18 4	
		6 46a	24 7		
FRI	14	m 5 35	24 6	14 m 0 17 22 3	
		8 28a	25 0	0 51a 18 5	
SAT	15	m 6 41	25 8	11 15 m 1 59 22 5	
		9 31a	25 8	1 50a 18 3	
SUN	16	m 8 1	23 10	16 m 3 17 22 0	
		1[illegible] 19a	22 5	2 40a 17 10	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise	Sunset
10	(Monday)	m 7h. 14m.	m 6h. 18m.
11	(Tuesday)	m 7h. 14m.	m 6h. 18m.
12	(Wednesday)	m 7h. 15m.	m 6h. 19m.
13	(Thursday)	m 7h. 15m.	m 6h. 20m.
14	(Friday)	m 7h. 15m.	m 6h. 21m.
15	(Saturday)	m 7h. 15m.	m 6h. 22m.
16	(Sunday)	m 7h. 15m.	m 6h. 22m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10	2[illegible] a.m.
First Quarter	12 m	9	7 [illegible] m
Full Moon	20 m	7	1 [illegible] m
Last Quarter	28 m	6h	5-1 a.m.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10.

Trentham Hall	Hill	Karachi
Hejaz	Grey	Aden
Tweedagan	French	Rangoon
Capri	Vincinjo	Genoa
Elysia	Kinnaird	Liverpool

Jan. 10.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru arrived at Colombo on the 10th instant.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th instant, and due here in the morning of 12th instant.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 7th instant.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, left Bombay yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

S. S. Capri:—The Italian mail steamer Capri, 2,952 tons, Captain Vincingo, left Bombay yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

S. S. Elysia:—The steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J. Kinnaird, sailed yesterday for Glasgow, Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK

S. Jumna	Wickins	W. & A. G. & Co
C. R. Breynton	Lightpoor	W. A. G. Co
J. & R. Zayani	Ookerji	H. S. Shewaram & Co
S. Ramana	Lewis	B. Walace & Co
S. Amberton	Laing	L. Dreyfus & Co
P. Asturian	Hilditch	K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Penang		B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi		B. S. N. Co
		B. S. N. Co
Matravati		B. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Sant Tookaram		G. C. N. & T. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2	City of Cairo	Parker	K. W. & Co
5	Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
7	Barbara	Steadman	W. A. & Co
9	Llandardod	Owens	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
14	Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Namur	Collyer	P. & O. Co
2	Begum	Robb	T. M. & Co
17	Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Begum		T. M. & Co
Bay of Durham	Hopkins	K. Nixon & Co
Florida Hill	Nacola	G. Bilimoria

EXPORTS.

Jan. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 21 bales wool, E. Deane and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,500 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,670 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 400 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Asturian (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, S. Syndicate.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Llandrindod (s) 6,696 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Breynton (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.; 16,792 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 5,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Namur (s) 2 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Namur (s) 1 bale cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Namur (s) 270 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 cwts. sandalwood powder, A. N. Ebrahim.

FOR HONGKONG.

Namur (s) 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 127 cwts. oilnanum, E. Nowroji and Co.; 50 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Mohomad; 12 cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Mohomad; 129 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 16 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 10th January 1916 was 29.48 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fair	29.994	Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.4	deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	64.1	"
Dew Point	54.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.691	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole cloud=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2	"
Minimum do. do.	66.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight	SSE, NE	NW. W
Hourly mean Wind do to	14[illegible]	[illegible]

LUNG TROU

HIGH COURT.

APPELATE SIDE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A FIRST CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

GOVIND BALWANT LAGHATE *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

These were three appeals against the decision of Mr. J. H. Garrett, Additional District Magistrate of Ahmednagar. Mr. Garrett found the accused-appellant guilty of receiving illegal gratification under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code and convicted and sentenced the accused on all the three charges, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on each count.

The accused Govind Balwant Laghate was before the trial, the senior First Class First Grade Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar and was drawing Rs. 800 as salary. In consequence of certain information received by the Government, confidential inquiries were started into allegations of corruption of the accused. On the 25th February the house of the accused was searched and papers attached; the family residence of the accused was also searched and attached. Fifteen complaints were reported to the Government and out of them, three prosecutions were started and the accused was found guilty and was sentenced as above.

These cases were instituted at first in the Court of Mr. P. J. Mead, District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, by complaints lodged on the 19th February, 1915, by Inspector Girdharsing Maniram of the Criminal Investigation Department, with necessary sanction of the Government under section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

On the 17th May, 1915, the Government passed a further order under section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code directing Mr. J. H. Garett, Additional District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, to take cognizance of offences.

PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS TO TRIAL.

The defence objected to the trial on the ground that it was not covered by sanction, and they relied on the decision in Imperator v. Samavier (16, Mad., 468). The objection was overruled by the Magistrate, who was of opinion that it was not necessary that a sanction should be as precise and accurate as a charge. The error in the date could not have prejudiced the accused in any way. The defence also objected to the separation of the charges as being illegal for two reasons. First, because Government in their order under section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code treated as one charge, the acceptance of the horse and of the "hundis." The Government thereby laid down the manner in which the trial should be conducted. Secondly, it was alleged that the acceptance of the horse and of the "hundis" formed part of the same transaction and therefore the two charges could be tried jointly. The Magistrate held that the order of the Government did not lay down the manner in which the trial should be conducted. The Government gave the Court discretion to try the accused or to commit him. It was the elementary rule of law that every offence should be tried separately.

HORSE CASE.

The case for the prosecution was that in July, 1913, a suit was lodged by one Rambhabai Murlidhar against one Mirabai Damodar for possession of a house, valued at Rs. 608. A few days later Mirabai lodged a suit against Rambhabai for an amount of Rs. 16,605. Both these suits were lodged in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar. On the 25th September, 1913, the accused Laghate was gazetted to the First Class Subordinate Court at Ahmednagar. Mirabai's affairs were looked after by her adoptive brother Narayandas Kanhayalal, who decided to induce the accused to decide those suits in Mirabai's favour.

Narayandas first called on the accused on or about the 4th October. The accused saw him but told him to come on the 8th. Narayandas accordingly came again to the accused's house at Nasik. On this second occasion, Narayandas showed Mirabai's plaint to the accused. At the accused's request he paid him Rs. 45 for reading the plaint. He also asked Narayandas to give him a horse and to take away his own horse which was ill. Accused promised to see about Mirabai's case when he got to Nagar. He also asked Narayandas to send his carriage to Nagar. Narayandas then returned to his home at Chandwad. He then made the necessary arrangement for sending the carriage to Nagar and getting the accused's horse to Chandwad. He proceeded to look for a horse. He found a suitable animal at Pohegaon. He bought it for Rs. 245 and sent it to Nagar where it was delivered to Laghate who had arrived on the 10th October. After this, nothing more was said until Christmas. Narayandas then came to the accused at Nagar. They arranged to have a trip to Bombay; both travelled together and stayed together at the Bombay shop belonging to Narayandas's firm. The expenses of the trip were paid by Narayandas, who drew Rs. 83 from the Bombay shop.

After Christmas the cases proceeded. Narayandas had no further talk with the accused until "Shimga." At this time the two made another trip to Bombay at Narayan's expense. On this occasion Narayandas again spoke to the accused about his case but was told not to keep on speaking about it as once was enough. Narayandas then asked the accused if he had anything in his mind. Accused then asked for an annual grant of Rs. 300 for his temple of Rama at Poona. Narayandas promised to give it. On the 25th March, 1914, i.e., immediately after "Shimga" trip a preliminary issue in the larger suit was decided in favour of Mirabai. However Narayandas thought the cost too great and to save further expenses the suit was compromised.

THE ACCUSED'S STORY.

The defence of the accused was that he obtained the horse in the following circumstances:—

Accused's son Khanderao had a friend Shankar. One Narayandas Malpani was a relative of this Shankar, and an employe of Narayandas. On one occasion Khanderao came to Shankar's house when Malpani was there. Malpani was asked if he knew of a Vaidya for Mrs. Laghate who was ill. Malpani said he knew of one and was asked by Shankar next morning to go to the accused's house. Shankar accordingly introduced Malpani to the accused. Malpani gave the name of a Vaidya, and came occasionally to inquire after Mrs. Laghate. Accused asked him to get him a horse and take away his old horse and send his carriage to Nagar. Accused gave Malpani Rs. 150 on the spot. Malpani then returned to Lasalgaon handed the money over to Narayandas and Narayandas then sent the horse.

"HUNDIS" CASE.

As stated in the above case both Narayandas and the accused travelled together to Bombay and stayed at the shop of Narayandas's firm. While in Bombay the accused asked Narayandas to give him "hundis" for Rs. 55 and Rs. 50. Narayandas did not think it safe to give the "hundis" from his own firm; so he asked his friend Jagannath Fakirchand, who was accused No. 3 in the case to draw the "hundis" for the "Nagar Saheb" writing the name as Balwant Govind instead of Govind Balwant Laghate. The "hundis" were drawn up as requested and were handed over to Laghate. On the same day the accused told Narayandas that he would decide the case in Mirabai's favour. These two "hundis" formed the subject-matter of the present charge.

The defence story was that the accused required two "hundis" for Rs. 55 and Rs. 50. He accordingly asked his friend Mr. Balasaheb Deshpande, pleader, now deceased, to send his "hundis." Mr. Deshpande was Chairman of a Bank, he informed the accused that his Bank did not deal in "hundis," but he would send them from the bazaar. Mr. Deshpande accordingly sent him two "hundis." The accused stated that the "hundis" might have been drawn by Narayandas on Ramdayal but as they were in Marwari, he did not read them. The accused then took the "hundis" with him to Bombay and sent them off from there.

ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

The third charge against the accused was that he received indirectly through one Nemichand Punamchand a sum of Rs. 100 from Balaji Narahri a gratification other than legal remuneration, as a motive for showing favour to Nirahli in appeal No. 91 of 1914.

The case came on for hearing yesterday before their Lordships and the arguments by the counsel were not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. S. G. Welinker with Messrs. D. A. Khare, G. S. Rao, K. H. Kelkar, G. K. Chitale, R. P. Karandikar and B. G. Rao for the accused.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

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MEETING IN HONOUR OF DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA.

Photo by G. M. Jayakar.

Dr. Jivraj Metha is seen standing on the platform.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court, No. 52.

For Judgment.

40-15-1364-14.—D J Mantri, Jagannath Dharmaji Nakhwa, v. V. R. Kelkar, Jeh M & S.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

44-15-26-14.—Payne & Co, The Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg Co, Ld, v. The Central India Spg & Mfg Co, Ltd, Ardeshir H D & Co, Part Heard.

50-15-1407-14.—Crawford B & Co, Karl Ettlinger and anr, v. Chaggondas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Currimbaoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulamhussein Ladhabhai & ors, Payne & Co, Kanga & S, Bhai K. & G, Edg G W & Co.

51-15-1319-14.—Manch & N (for a pauper).—Bai Jenubai, widow v. Bai Monghibai, widow, Pandia & Co.

52-15-147-15.—Ranga & Sayani, Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.

53-15-1035-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Yemnabai, widow & ors, v. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, & anr, Little & Co.

54-15-179-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay & Africa Steam Navn Co, Ld, v. Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein, a firm, Daphtary F & D.

55-15-961-13.—Edgelow G W & Co, Jeulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thackersey & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

56-15-640-15.—Little & Co, Mahomed Hoosein Essack Elias v. Abdul Rahman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim, & anr, Payne & Co, Edw G W & Co.

59-15-1083-15.—Mulji & Tha, Ismail Allarakhia, v. Dattatrya R Gandhi, Amin & Desai.

60-15-1110-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Hardwarimal Murlidhar & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, Mer K & Co.

62-15-1168-15.—Ard H D & Co, Passoo Khairaj & ors, v. Khimji Khairaj & ors, Motichand & D.

49-15-958-14.—Mulla & M, Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

1244-14.—Daphtary F & D, Bhuderji Javerchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Gopalchand, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

626-14.—Ard H D & Co, Sarupchand Viraji, v. Kasuaji Savaji & Co, a firm.

1124-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Nazarally Premji, v. Suleman Dawoodbhoy, & anr.

1132-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn Co, Ltd, v. Munshi Amerchand Schsildas.

1137-15.—Soonderdas & Co, Kazi Abdul Karim Bai Kazi Noormahomed Porebundary, v. Kazi Mahomed Ismail Bin Kazi Rehimtolla, In Person.

1141-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Bai Gangabai, widow, & anr, v. Gopalji Kateanji, & ors, Mans H M & Co, Patell & Ez, Pocha & Co.

1207-15.—N C Dalal Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla, v. Chavilal Nanalal & ors, Motichand & D, Purnanand & Co.

1220-15.—Jehangir S M & H. Nenichand Maneckchand, & anr, v. Dayabhoy Tapidas, & anr, Regh N & Co.

1221-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchanand Maneckchand, & anr, v. Dayabhoy Tapidas & ors, Regh N & Co, Motichand & D.

1247-15.—Little & Co, Messrs. Weld & Co, v. Jeewandas Raghoomal.

1248-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn Co, Ld, v. Shaikh Mahomed Usuf Husein Abau.

1268-15.—Unwalla P & P, The City Ice Supply Coy, v. Shaik Mahomed Shaik Karim, In Person.

1285-15.—Shroff D & D, Amolakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Bhilla Chandersing, a firm.

1305-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Sadarmal Fulchand, a firm, v. Shivdayal Madangopal, a firm, Motichand & D.

1314-15.—Ard H D & Co, Messrs. Vallabhram Hemchand, a firm, v. Laldas Goolabdas, & anr.

1335-15.—Payne & Co, Jetha Dewji & Co, a firm, v. Hurjiwan Motichand.

1368-15.—Vachha & Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Hassun Dada, v. Moreshwar Vithal Joshi.

1369-15.—Vachha & Co, Messrs. Maneckchand Hakmaji & Co, a firm, v. Sarabhai Jeegendas.

1375-15.—Ragh N & Co, Gordhandas Haridas Joshi, v. Shamji Dewji.

1385-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Nemichand Lalchand, a firm, v. Sunderlal Raghunathdas, & anr.

1391-15.—M B Chothia, Bai Chanchal, widow, v. Chhabildas Jekissondas & ors, Malvi H M & S.

1395-15.—Vachha & Co, Haji Cassam Haji Ahmed, v. Abdul Saeed bin Abdul Hamid, & anr.

1402-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, a firm, v. Nadirsha Hormusji Daruwalla.

1406-15.—Craigie B & Co, Laxmanlalji Krishnachandralalji, v. Lalji Mowji, Soonderdas & Co.

Undefended Now Long Causes.

1134-15.—Patell & Ez, Charles Frederick Bilby, v. Thomas Fox, & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

775-14.—Kangga & S, Ambashanker Gowrishanker v. Pulee and Co, a firm, Shroff D & D, Part Heard.

546-15.—Jam R & D, Takilram Gerdharidas, v. Login D'Mello, & anr, J A Valles.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

746-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar & anr,, G H Dalal, Jeh M & S.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikani, G H Dalal.

679-15.—Surajmal & Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Esufally Mahomedally Lotia & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandia & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

924-15.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kesserbai, widow, Shroff D & D.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Cumrimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Takry, Captain & V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Mannlal Rugnath, & ors, Tyyabji D & Co.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobucker Abdul Rahim & Co, a firm v. Ramchander Luchminarayena a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla, & anr, Daphtary F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Decree Absolute.

1296-14.—Chit M & K, Bai Awabai, widow, & anr, v. Hoosein Miya Ebrahim, & ors.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt. & ors, Payne & Co Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & Vo Raghavaya N & Co., Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.
For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 31-15.—In Person, Purshotamdas Madhowji, v. Javerchand Naranji, & ors.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Sona Hari, a servant in the employ of Mr. H. E. Anstanstida, assistant to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, with the theft of Rs. 4.

It appeared from the evidence that recently several thefts occurred at the complainant's residence at Cuffe Parade. On the 4th instant he marked ten rupee coins and put them in a box kept in a cupboard. The next day the coins were missed and a report was made to the Police, who searched the accused's room where four coins were found tied up with the end of a "sari." Two of these were marked coins.

The accused pleaded guilty saying he had spent away the other two rupees. He was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Subaji Rao charged Valabhdas Nathu, a Hindu in the employ of the firm of Ishwardas and Company of Sheikh Memon Street, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,000. Mr. N. N. Saher appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused's duty was to make payments to and recover moneys from the firm's constituents. On Saturday he was entrusted with six currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each and fifty notes for Rs. 10 each to pay Rs. 500 to the office of the Swadeshi Mills Company in Hornby Road and Rs. 6,000 to the office of Mr. Ratansi Mulji in Elphinstone Circle. He made payment at the Swadeshi Mill Office and returned with a story that he had lost a note for Rs. 1,000. The loss was reported to Sub-Inspector Sabaji Rao at the Princess Street Police Station. The officer questioned the accused who admitted having taken the note, and pointed out a place at his residence in Samuel Street, where the note was concealed in the framework of a door.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Saher asked for a lenient sentence as this was the accused's first offence.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, in default to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

AS NAKE-BITE REMEDY.

The "Times of Ceylon" reports that at Colombo the other day in the presence of a large gathering, including a number of doctors, an interesting demonstration was given by Mr. Donald Obeysekere to show the efficacy of simple snake-bite remedy. A cobra of which Mr. Obeysekere had possessed himself, was liberated from a gunny bag face to face with a valuable bull-terrier, which the demonstrator's confidence in his cure led him to experiment upon. The dog, however, broke the cobra's back after a ten minutes' fight, during which he had succeeded in evading its fangs. The bull-terrier was then held off, and a village dog was brought in, and was severely bitten by the snake. It howled with pain, and collapsed in a few minutes. The dog was then given some plantain-juice freshly expressed from some young trees of no particular variety, and when about a breakfast cup had been administered the dog— so our contemporary says—began to revive. Within half an hour it was on its feet, and the doctors present were satisfied that it had got over the effects of the poison. Our contemporary adds that the experiment was then repeated with a cock, which was likewise bitten badly and likewise recovered. Dr. Fabian Hirst, who was amongst those who were present, was asked to make further experiments for himself at his leisure, and upon various animals.

SHORTHAND EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates belonging to Mr. M. R. Taki's Script Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Kalbadevi, Bombay, have been declared successful in Script Shorthand in the London Chamber of Commerce Examination held in May last:—

Script Shorthand:—Trambaklal Thakershi Dhruva, (80 words speed), Kaikhushru Sorabji Kerrawalla, (80 words speed), Khanderao Krishnarao Sahani, (80 words speed), Miss Betsy Jacob, (70 words speed), Shankar Narayan Polekar, (70 words speed), and Balkrishna Rajaram Tawde, (70 words speed).

Result:—Cent. per cent. passes.

An offer of Rs. 1,000 has been made as a reward for information leading to the arrest of the person concerned in the murder of Mr. Priestley, the Lahore Agent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.

A RAPACIOUS CREDITOR'S MISADVENTURE.

SMART WORK BY ANDHERI POLICE.

On Saturday last a peculiar case disclosing a curious phase in the relationship between debtor and creditor was decided by Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate Bandra.

In this case one Hussein Walad Haji Ahmad, a very wealthy and well known Memon merchant of Bombay, his *Moonim* Ratilal Jethalal and his friend Isak Walad Esmael were charged by Sub-Inspector Maneksha Bhikaji with theft, under peculiar circumstances, under Sec. 379 I.P.C.

The facts of the case as disclosed by the prosecution are that one Ismail Haji Walad Sale is a Memon hawker of cloth, going his rounds in Bandra and its environments. He according to his admission, is indebted to the millionaire accused No. 1 in the sum of Rs. 136 for cloth purchased on credit account. This credit account went on for some time, the complainant having made various payments for goods received. The complainant on account of very serious illness went to his *Muluk* (native place) and after a four months stay there he came back only recently to Andheri.

A PITIOUS APPEAL WHICH FAILED.

On 2nd December with a load of cloth, after a very hard day's itinerant work he returned to Andheri in the evening at twilight, and as he was going homewards the three accused suddenly *pounced* upon him. Accused No. 1 demanded payment of his debt; the complainant pleaded that he had recently suffered great tribulations and prayed for leniency. He admitted the debt but asked for time to satisfy the claim, which he said he would do as soon as circumstances permitted. Accused No. 1 turned a deaf ear to all the entreaties of the complainant and ordered his *Moonim* Ratilal to confiscate complainant's bundle, which Rattilal did. The complainant implored the accused that the bundle was his whole stock in trade and and that if that was gone, with it would vanish all his source of livelihood. "Shett," implored the complainant, "for God's sake do not take away my bundle for if that is gone I shall die of starvation." In spite of all such pitious appeals the heartless trio sallied off.

The complainant soon brought the circumstances of his sorry plight to the notice of the policeman at the Andheri Station Naka, and the matter was forthwith reported to Sub-Inspector Maneksha, who immediately dispatched the complainant with a policeman to Bandra in search of the accused but before they returned to Andheri after a fruitless hunt the accused had been arrested at Ville Parle. After a prompt enquiry they were locked up.

They were duly placed before the magistrate and released on bail. Eminent advocates were engaged for the defence, and the case closed with accused No. 1 and his Moonim Ratilal being bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 respectively to be of good behaviour for a year, the third accused being discharged.

RUSSIAN POLE'S CLAIM.

COURT OF APPEAL DECISION FOR MR. GODFREY ISAACS.

Judgment was given on Dec. 16 in the Court of Appeal in a case in which Mr. Samuel Segar, a wealthy Russian-Pole residing at Streatham, London, sued Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the English Marconi Company, to recover £8,600 under an alleged verbal contract.

The defendant denied the alleged contract, and in the original trial the judge gave judgment for the defendant.

By a majority of the Court the appeal was dismissed, Lord Justice Swinfen Eady was satisfied that the judge was right and that the claim was a black-mailing one. Lord Justice Phillimore thought the appeal should be allowed as there was no evidence of blackmail. Lord Justice Pickford agreed that there was evidence of an agreement, but that the action was one of blackmail.

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COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

MARIE REILLEY CROSS-EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 10.

In the Coonoor Abduction Case Mr. Eardley Norton appeared for the first accused Rungasamy, instructed by Messrs. L. W. Schmidt and B. Ramarow, and Mr. N. S. Ramasamy represented the second accused Mrs. Newman. Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Iyer appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Iyer said he would dispense with witnesses Tottenham, Paul, Milton, Arnachellam Pillay, Muthu and Laksmanier.

The case is proceeding before Mr. D. G. Waller, the Sessions Judge

LATER.

In the Coonor Abduction Case proceeding before Mr. D. G. Waller, Sessions Judge, and Messrs. F. J. Stanes and Maranier sitting as Assessors, Mr. Balkrishna Iyer for the Crown opened the case and explained the law with regard to abduction and abetment, rape and wrongful confinement and then went fully into the facts of the case.

Miss Marie Reilly being put into the box, the Court with the exception of the Vakils was cleared. Miss Marie Reilly examined by the Crown Prosecutor, deposed to the same effect as in the Lower Court.

Mr. Norton started his cross-examination by dictating a letter to Marie Reilly which she wrote as follows:—

Conermara Cottage,
Barlow Road,
Coonoor.

Dear Terry,

You will be very surprised to know I am here with Mrs. E. Newman. Nothing is properly settled. I am not allowed any pleasure. Two children are with us. They use to raise their hand to me. They were awfully unkind. I must see a solicitor. Do you know Mr. E. Norton Erdly. Ah! Terry I am unhappy. Mrs. Newman looks after me very badly. My fate is spotted spoiled. Violet did it. Tare up this when read. The whole fact is I am too young. Ta ta.

With my best wishes

MARIE REILLY.

At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

REDISTRIBUTION OF JUDICIAL WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is requested you will be good enough to insert the following in your esteemed paper.

Sometime ago, through your columns, a suggestion was made, that one mode of providing work for the now underworked District Court at Broach, was by way of relieving congestion in the Ahmedabad District Court, by transferring civil work of the Panch Mahals to Broach. The High Court has taken up the suggestion and it is meet that the financial side of the subject should not be lost sight of.

The District Judge, Broach, can spare about three months' time, which is sufficient to deal with the additional work of the Mahals; the work in Courts at Ahmedabad, in spite of the appointments of extra officers, is not appreciably diminished; if the civil work is transferred as suggested, the Broach Judge will get his full work, the Panch Mahals people will get their cases disposed of quicker; and Ahmedabad will be relieved. In these days when all officers ought to give full return for salary drawn, there is no reason why government should not take full work from the officer at Broach whoever he happens to be. Call him District Judge, or call him assistant judge, he must have ordinarily sufficient work to keep one highly paid officer fully engaged. It is to the credit of the present Judge that he does not try to show arrears by idling away his time and would not be unwilling to take additional work if sent to him.

What are the objections that may be urged against the transfer, either permanent or provisional?

The people will be opposed, as they always are, even where their vital interests are in favour of a change. Distance is not longer, and for appeals the appellants or respondents very often do not go to the seat of the appellate courts.

The old bogey of the timber trade may well be srutted forth, but a reference to the pending appeals and suits will show that the point has no substance. Ahmedabad mills consume large quantities of coal and Panch Mahals timber is not very attractive for good constructions. The road to Broach is the direct mail route to the capital of British India, and Broach people have business connections at Godhra. But in all arrangements something has to be hazarded. If the same arguments are given weight, Kaira ought never to be separated from Ahmedabad and it is certain to be separated. But for the war, the separation might have been effected by this time and then the Panch Mahals should have gone to Broach. For one judge cannot manage both Kaira and Panch Mahals, and Panch Mahals people cannot be reasonably made to go to Ahmedabad, passing Kaira Courts on the way.

It may even be urged that the pleaders at Broach are agitating this way, for tapping new sources of income. But if the Panch Mahals people have a genuine regard for any Ahmedabad pleaders, they will be able to leave the overcrowded field and get some of the work at Broach. Besides neither government servants, nor pleaders have anything like vested rights, and there is nothing like trying. This is a fit time for a trial, and the experience will be useful when the question will be before government of the readjustment of all the Districts viz. Kaira, Ahmedabad and the Mahals.—Yours truly.

JUSTICE.

January, 7th 1916.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

City Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Marwari Vidyalaya, Opening ceremony by H. E. Lord Willingdon, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Annual Dance of the Grenico Portugues, Skating Rink.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Mr. A. J. Roberts' Wireless Demonstrations.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding. Jan. 11.

Embarkation.—Troops are detailed for duty during January as follows:—
January 14th, "B" and "D" Troops.
January 22nd, "A" and "C" Troops.

SALSETTE DETACHMENT.

There will be a Parade for "C" and "D" Troops to-morrow Wednesday the 12th instant. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental Saddles, Rifle and Sword. (All members will attend.).

Riding School.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m. under Captain H. J. Wallis (I. A.).

Enrolment.—Trooper J. Raymond having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

"A" TROOP.

Trooper F. A. Borissow, to be Lance Corporal.

"B" TROOP.

Lance Corpl. Robert Graham, to be Corporal.
Trooper Denis Blythe, to be Lance Corporal.

"C" TROOP.

Corporal F. B. Sadler, to be Lance Sergeant.
Trooper H. E. Jones, to be Lance Corporal.
Trooper F. Hearson, to be Lance Corporal.
Trooper C. G. Fletcher, to be Lance Corporal.
Trooper D. Forrest, to be Lance Corporal.

"D" TROOP.

Trooper R. Todd, to be Lance Corporal.
Trooper A. Gilchrist, to be Lance Corporal.
Trooper J. G. Redland, to be Lance Corporal.

A. E. BAIRD, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding, Jan. 10.

No. 12.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 9th January 1916.—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. R. T. Binks.

No. 13.—PARADES.

Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade as follows:—
Thursday 13th inst. at 7 a.m. 6in. Dummy Loader Drill at Headquarters.
Saturday 15th inst. at 7 a.m. 6in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No 9.—ADDRESSES.

Any members who have changed their business or private addresses are requested to send their new addresses to Headquarters before 31st January 1916.

No. 14.—PARADES.

The E. E. Company will parade on Wednesday 12th inst. at 6 p.m. at Apollo Bunder for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bom. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding. Jan. 11.

1. Parades for the period ending 18th instant.

MONDAYS.

"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.
"C" "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m

TUESDAYS.

"A" Coy. parade in Mufti, at 6 p.m. at the Liquor Shed. Advance guard and close order drill.
"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms, Musketry, and Coy. Drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m., at the Gymkhana, 3 men from sections 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must
"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy. dril at Headquarters.
"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Dril Order, helmets, rifles, etc. All members must attend.
"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, rifles etc.
"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. Coy. parade No. 3 and 4 sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C" "D" "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
Signallers of all Companies will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer, at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.
Proficiency candidates will parade at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti, with rifles and side arms.

THURSDAYS.

"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill, helmets rifles etc.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters, at 7 a.m.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters, at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with arms, musketry, and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"J" Coy. Coy. parade Nos. 1 and 2 sections at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
Proficiency candidates will parade at 3-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti.

FRIDAYS.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"G" and "E" Co's. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy. drill at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
"A" Coy. parade in Mufti, at 6 p.m. at the Liquor Shed. Bayonet practice.
"C" "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana, 3 men from Sections Nos. 1 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

SATURDAYS

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.
318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings instead of Wednesdays in January, and on Sundays, 23rd and 30th It will be reserved for Officers on Sunday, January, 16th.
Officers Commanding Coys. who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the ranke on any one day, should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.
All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 p.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batta., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following Programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Chowpatty Band Stand this evening, from 6 to 8.

March.—The Light Horse	Blond
Idyll.—The Glow Worm	Lincke
Valse.—Nights of Gladness	Ancliffe
Selection.—The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Song.—The Rosary	Nevin
Dane le Style Ancien.—La Cinquantaine	Marie.
Selection.—The Merry Widow	Lehar
Two Step.—The Gnats Wedding	Ewing

BAND AT THE R B YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.

March.—Steadfast and True	Teik
Overture.—Tancredi	Rossini
Valse.—Un peu D'Amour	Silesu
Selection.—Les Contes D'Hoffmann	Offenback
Song.—All Souls day	Lassen
Melodies from—San Toy	Jones
Egyptian Serenade.—Amina	Lincke.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Khiva which left Bombay on the 13th ultimo arrived in London on Saturday the 8th instant. All well.

MARWARI VIDYALAYA.

The opening ceremony of the Marwari Vidyalaya will be performed by H. E. Lord Willingdon at Sandhurst Road, to-day at 5-15 p.m.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

The Silver Jubilee of the above school will be celebrated on Sunday, the 16th instant at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, at 10 a.m. (S. T.). Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, an ex-student of the school will preside.

LALITKALADARSA NATAK MANDALI.

We are requested to state that in compliance with the repeated requests of his many friends and admirers, Mr. Keshavrao Bhosley, proprietor of the Lalitkaladarsha Natak Mandali, has agreed to give two more performances in Bombay of the famous play of "Manapman" during the current week in Bombay.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and two deaths from plague occurred on Sunday, one attack and one death being reported from Girgaum and one death from Middle and Lower Colaba. There were eight cases of small-pox, but none of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 100, as compared with 86 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 89 of 1914. The number of rats caught was 2,990, out of which 21 were found to be plague-stricken.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Dr. A. Powell, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Vithu Pandu, a Malee in the service of the G. I. P. Railway.

The deceased was walking between the rails on Sunday at Musjid Bunder Station, and he was asked to move away as a light engine was approaching. But the deceased did not hear the cries and he was knocked down.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Deputy Coroner also held another in quest of a similar nature on the body of a woman named Taibai, aged 22. Taibai was engaged in loading coal in some Bombay Port Trust wagons at the Cotton Depot, when a wagon which was running under its momentum knocked her down and ran over her.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ANNUAL REVISION OF TARIFF VALUATIONS.

REVISED PROCEDURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

A press communiqué states:—The Government of India have recently altered the procedure for annual revision of tariff valuations of articles in Schedule 4 of the Import Tariff. Hitherto the practice has been to send to the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce at the end of November or the beginning of December, a schedule of changes which it was proposed to make for the following year and soon afterwards the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence used to meet the representatives of these Chambers to consider the changes. The procedure has now been revised with a view to meet the convenience of commercial bodies and to allow more extended and complete examination of the proposed rates.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence will discuss the proposals personally with the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce as before but it has been arranged to extend the period before the Conference during which the Chambers can consider the possible modifications in tariff. Arrangements will also be made to obtain the views of the Chambers of Commerce at Madras, Rangoon and Karachi and of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Bombay.

In the short time in which the work must be completed it is not possible for the Director-General to visit all the chief ports and discuss the proposals personally with various Chambers but he will give full weight to their views as forwarded to him through the Collectors of Customs.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A SPORTING DRAMA.

A most interesting film is the principal attraction at the Royal Opera House this week. It is a stirring drama of English society life in which sport and love are equally predominant. It is most refreshing to get glimpses of the beautiful scenery that lies just outside London. The film is an all-British one, and so the great polo match takes place at Roehampton, where a typical society crowd is seen at the railings. The acting throughout is very fine, and the producer was lucky to secure the services of so accomplished an artiste and so fine a polo player as Mr. James Carew for the leading part. He portrays the handsome and dashing adventurer to perfection. Not far behind him is the hero of the story, whose great feat is a most realistic fall from a galloping horse.

"Too Rich!" is a comedy on the same lines as "Brewster's Millions." The hero, in order to gain the hand of the girl he loves, tries to lose his money, but the deal which was to have made him a pauper only doubles his riches. Fortunately, while playing the poor man's part, he is befriended by his lady love's father, so all ends happily.

Another French comedy appears in the programme which is concluded by the Pathe Gazette.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Not one of the heaps of railway passenger associations scattered over the country has the right conception of its functions. Not one of them can boast of having done the least substantial work. Not one of them therefore deserves public patronage. It is high time to form an association that would so discharge its functions as to enlist the public sympathy and support. The association should have a small but strong committee of influential members of all the important communities. It should have well-paid LL.B.'s as inspectors for each Presidency. The inspectors should be required to travel constantly on the railway *incognito*, to detect offenders and to prosecute them.

At the head office one well-paid LL.B., should be employed to direct the inspectors and to write to the papers. Prosecutions and publicity should be the only work of the association. Not a pie should be spent on correspondence with railway companies or the Railway Board. The age of appeals to them is gone. Not a moment of the time of the association should be wasted in thinking of appeals. Prosecutions and publicity must absorb all the time, energy, and money of the association.

Just now there is a unique opportunity to form such an association. Mr. Ghandhi, the hero of South Africa, has handed over to Mr. Petit two hundred and fifteen thousand rupees, being the balance of the fund for the Passive Resistence Movement in South Africa. It is a decent sum to start with. As the association will show good work its funds are sure to swell. When the association will show that it is working on the right lines, it will get donations from passengers and the general public.

On behalf of the third class passengers, who are crushed under the iron heel of the *Government Police* and the railway servants, I appeal to those who have the disposal of the amount in their power to utilise it for the above purpose.—Yours, etc.,

ACCURSED THIRD CLASS.

A DANGEROUS CORNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg leave to bring to your kind notice, in the name of those who well understand the unnecessary sufferings that horses have to undergo in Church Gate Street, that gharry horses fall regularly in numbers at the corner near St. Thomas's Cathedral.

When the drivers take sharp cuts to run in Patel Street or Tamarind Line, their horses are sure to fall. And to fall, but heavily. Certainly, the fault lies with the road, which is so slippery as to make even a sure footed animal a victim.

When such mishaps occur, traffic is almost closed, putting the busy hustlers to great inconvenience, horses in many cases bleed, not mentioning the usual sprains and bruises.

Those who are not still aware of the slipperiness of this Kingly street may do well in driving cautiously especially when taking turns to Patel Street or Tamarind Lane. Scenes of falling horses that are actually dragged some yards together are so shockingly common in such a big street that I do believe that this will draw due attention of all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. PUNEGAR.

Church Gate St., Fort.
Jan. 7, 1916.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 10.

Among the witnesses examined in the conspiracy case to-day was one Mr. R. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Meerut. He proved the arrest of Pingle in the 12th Cavalry lines with ten loaded bombs and the finding of the courtmartial subsequently as the result of which four men were hanged.

Captain D. N. Stuart, of the 89th Punjabis, stationed at Dinapore proved identification by the approver Bibhuti of a non-commissioned officer in his regiment.

Mr. G. B. Lambert, District Magistrate, proved identification by Bibhuti of Dalla Singh adding "It was an obvious case of immediate recognition." Several other witnesses were examined and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

A start was made with the annual Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament yesterday when the first round of the Ladies' Doubles commenced. There were a good number following the games, one of which was very evenly contested and took much the longer to conclude.

The earlier to finish was the one in which Mrs. Cocke and Mrs. Weir beat Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Kemp. Some nice play and an occasional good rally was seen, but though decidedly the stronger hitters Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Kemp were rather erratic. The others returned capitally though kept well back and Mrs. Cocke in particular placed cleverly. Mrs. Weir kept the ball low and put a deal of "cut" on, this pair coming out substantial winners as follows:—

Mrs. Cocke and Mrs. Weir beat Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Nelson, 6-0, 6-2.

In the other there was some really high class play, and the winners will be very hard to beat, Mrs. Jukes is new to these tournaments, but she has at once made her mark. Her strokes from the back lines are admirable and her placing down the side lines deadly. Mrs. Anstey's form was very good last year, and that she is up to it now proves her to be a fine partner, mostly at the net. Mrs. Kidd was as good as ever with her swinging strokes and placing if she was inclined to hit too hard, whereas Mrs. Trevor Robinson also made good use of the side lines. All four played so well that there was no inclination to poach and spectators had frequent cause to applaud the play.

Following was the result:—

Mrs. Jukes and Mrs. Anstey beat Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. T. Robinson, 7-5, 6-3.

THE NEXT GAME.

On Wednesday the next game will be played, this between Mrs. Stileman and Mrs. Ainsworth, and Mrs. Portlock and Mrs. Hunt.

MAHIM CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL SPORTS AND XMAS TREE.

The Mahim Catholic Association held their Annual Sports and Xmas Tree on Sunday last at the Mahim Bunder. The sports were originally fixed for the 26th December 1915, and had to be postponed owing to the Mahim Fair. The grounds were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and a beautiful Xmas Tree was planted in the centre, on which were hung the toys for children under ten years of age. There was a very large gathering of the Catholic residents of Mahim with their families, and by 5-30 p.m. the grounds were quite full of people. Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting-Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, presided on the occasion. The National Band was in attendance and played a choice selection of music.

A very interesting programme of sports was gone through and evoked much merriment among the spectators. At the end of the first part of the sports, the toys were taken down from the "Xmas Tree" and distributed by the President to over one hundred and fifty children, who, to judge from their smiling faces, seemed to be thoroughly pleased with them.

The second part of the sports was as interesting as the first and a large number of competitors took part in the various events. Before asking Mrs. Oliveira to distribute the prizes, the President of the Association, the Rev. J. C. M. D'Mello, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Oliveira for their kind presence that afternoon. He referred to Mr. Oliveira's brilliant career, and the interest he took in sports, as his recent great work in connection with the Catholic Gymkhana would show. The Catholic residents of Mahim were proud of Mr. Oliveira, who hailed from Mahim, and Fr. D'Mello in expressing the gratification of the people of Mahim on his appointment as Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, wished him further success in his career.

Mr. Oliveira, in reply, said that Mrs. Oliveira and he felt great pleasure at being present at the sports that evening. He referred to his life-long connections with Mahim, where he was born and where he lived for so many years and although during the last few years he had migrated to Bombay, his interest in Mahim and especially the Catholic community of Mahim would always remain, as he had many associations which would keep him bound to the place. He referred to his own work in the matter of sports at Mahim when he lived there and also to the present good work in promoting social intercourse, literary taste and athletic sports which the Mahim Catholic Association was doing under the able guidance of Rev. Father D'Mello. In conclusion, he exhorted the Catholic residents of Mahim to co-operate still more and wished the Association and its members all success and prosperity.

The prizes to the winners at the sports were then distributed by Mrs. Oliveira, after which Mr. Oliveira and his family left the grounds amidst the cheers of the assembly and the strains of the National Anthems of England and her Allies.

JAIL WARDER'S BOMB RECIPE.

ALLEGED INSTIGATION BY PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

A Rawalpindi correspondent of the "Bulletin" reports the arrest of Warder Sunder Singh of the Central Jail, in whose possession all ingredients of bomb making were found noted down in a recipe. The authorities have dismissed Sunder Singh and confined certain prisoners to their rooms.

It is alleged a bomb was intended to be thrown on the Superintendent and that some Lahore conspiracy case convicts now undergoing sentences there instigated Sunder Singh.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. yesterday:—

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirk, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e g North, aged.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham by Orvieto—Saints Mead, 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch e h Athlete (late Stiffneck), 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus g Soultline, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch e g Forfeit, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 3 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, 4 years.
Mr. G. K.'s b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's bl e m Corridor, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud (by Matchmaker—Maud Allen), 4 years.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Wellington, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphakarr, 13-3.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majuh, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Polish, 13-3.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful, 5 years.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Royal Court, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Section, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Makbul, 6 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Bhogilal Shivlal's g a h Bhatty Chief, aged.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile and 1 Furlong.

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Mexico, 13-2½, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½, aged.
General Nawazada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 6 years.

THE JHELUM PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s bl cb h Black Friar, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl cb g Black Boy, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b cb g Samandar, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br cb h R. G., 5 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Kitty Kent, 5 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Seeta 5 years.
The above race is declared void.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Cardiff, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan, 13-2.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valijee Moosajee's ch a h England, 13-3½.
Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Paradise, 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus, 13-3.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch a h Red Flag, 13-3.
Mr. Aziz's g a h Hongkong, 13-3½.
Mr. A. Joosub's ch a h Snatra, 13-3.
Mr. K. Cassambhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's ch a h Ladakh, 13-3½.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's ch a h Beaver, 14-0.
Mr. Ibrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Aiman, 13-3½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 14-0.
Mr. A. W. Essa's ch a h Safi, 13-2½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph, 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Columbus, 13-2½.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Abdoola Mana's b a h Aircraft, 13-3.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½.
Messrs. S. A. Aziz and Shaik Kasum's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½.
Mr. Rustomjee Jeewanjee's g a h Royal Duke, 14-0.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ch a h British Consul, 13-2½.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul. 13-2.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Monaco, 13-3.
Captain Amir Ahmed's g a h Pepul, 14-0.
Mr. G. P. Stavride's g a h Lord Satu, 13-2½.
The Chief of Bhaisal's g a h Active, 14-0.
Mr. Johnson's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Bombay 7th Extra Meeting, Tuesday, 18th January, 1916, will close at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 12th January, 1916.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE ISPAHOM PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry, 8 st. 12 lbs. W. I.

N. B.—Landing allowance clause—para 5, General conditions—does not apply.

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Entry:—Rs. 10 to close at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 12th January, 1916, with Rs. 5 in addition for ponies not struck out by 12 noon on Monday, 17th January, 1916.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

Mrs. Besant in "The Commonweal".—The reference made by the President of the Congress regarding the taking up of social work has been seized on by the Anglo-Indian press, and "The Pioneer" advises Congressmen to betake themselves to the field of Social Service. Glad would Anglo-India feel if this advice of its chief organ were taken, with its unspoken corollary: "Leave the political field to *us*." But of what avail to lighten a little the burden on one poor man here and there, if the work be neglected which would lighten it on all, if the causes be neglected which are the constant source of new burdens and of ever-increasing debt? It is the *system* prevailing here which is the root of poverty, and while some should give themselves to Social Service, others should deal with the system which breeds the poverty. Else will Social Service become the red herring drawn across the trail, that leads the hounds away from the scent of the fox. Social Service wins applause, and Kaiser-i-Hind medals, while political service wins the crown of thorns and the cross. Let each do the work he can do best, for both are needed, and let each recognise the value of the other's work. But let none forget that "prevention is better than cure," and that when India rules herself, she will regain material prosperity, and diminish the need for the present kind of Social Service. If India is, as is so often pointed out, the most poverty-stricken country in the world, there must be a cause for this. If the most poverty stricken country in the world is also the most costly Government in the world, there is obviously a need for retrenchment. If Indian interests are subordinated to the interests not only of Lancashire, but unil lately of Germany, and now of Japan, it is clear that we need a system of administration which will put Indians' interest first. Hence if India is to live, her own children must take up the duties of government, and administer their own affairs. The time has come of which Macaulay prophesied, when India shall be free and self-governing.

The Anglo-Indian Press.

"The Leader".—Public memory is notoriously short but it is long enough for the people to remember with what glee and in what terms the disaster that befell the session of the National Congress at Surat eight years ago was commented on in a section of the Anglo-Indian press. 'Congress Dead' was the big, heavy-type, double-column heading in the "Times of India," to quote but one illustration. If the Anglo-Indian press had little sympathy for the Congress and its more moderate section of members, it had nothing but positive aversion for Mr. Tilak and those who followed his lead. The manner in which the self-same papers have this year referred to the disturbance at the Moslem League Conference is instructive by comparison. Here it is to the leaders of the organization that no sympathy is extended; it is not the reprehensible conduct of the rowdies which is held up to reprobation. Cooing gently like a dove, the "Times of India characterizes the rowdies' misbenavi- our merely as 'a strong difference of opinion amongst those who were present.' What a strange misuse of language is there not here? Then: 'We shall not attempt to express an opinion as to where right lay.' What judicial gravity, to be sure! In the misconduct of the rowdies—should they be also called hirelings?—the "Pioneer" sees only 'the wisdom of those who were opposed to any session being held'! The disgraceful scene is explained by 'suspicion of the president and his followers in their dealings with the Congress,' and 'the conveners of the session have only themselves to blame for this demonstration'! And 'the more responsible members of the League' are kindly invited to pronounce their opinions and to say once for all who shall control the League.' The Raja of Mahmudabad and Messrs. Haque, Jinnah and Wazir Hasan are of course the less responsible men. The notorious Mr. Cassim Mitha is possibly the more responsible person!

Not a White but a Black Man's Burden.

"New India".—Mr. R. Seshasayee, of Trichinopoly, is visiting America. In the "Labour Clarion" of San Francisco, Mr. P. J. Healy, writing about him, says:

We would probably learn from him that the white man's burden, which we have borne with so much self-denial and disinterestedness for so long a time, is being steadily lessened by the labours of such as he, until at last our most difficult task will be to withdraw our corps of proselytisers and distribute them in our own country in localities where they are most needed.

We must protest against the oft-repeated cry of a white man's burden. The burden, as has been averred by Indians over and over again, is borne by the black man and not by the white. What is the great self-denial and disinterestedness in coming over to a black man's country and getting rich on its trade and produce? It is rank blasphemy to traduce a whole race which has supported and enriched the white traders. Visits of brilliant Indians, like Dr. Bose, Swami Vivekananda, and others have an educative value, in that the eyes of the Westerners are opened to the real talent of the Indian.

Prof. Paranjpye.

The "Indian Social Reformer".—No name in the list of New Year's Honours would have impressed the Indian public as being more deservedly included in it than the Hon. Principal Paranjpye of the Fergusson College. Principal Paranjpye made a great sacrifice in joining the Deccan Education Society as a life-member. His brilliant talents would have certainly brought him success in a more lucrative sphere. He is a practical social reformer of the staunchest type, and, as such, the decoration conferred on him will be received with pleasure by all friends of social reform.

The Simla open handicap billiard tournament commences to-day. There are as many as 44 entries and the cups are likely to be keenly contested for. The finals are booked for the 5th proximo.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, January 11, 1916.

THE LAST OF GALLIPOLI.

Among the brilliant failures of the war none will go down to posterity with a greater halo of glory than the Allied campaign in the Gallipoli Peninsular. And let it be said in justice to a gallant foe, who has succeded in rendering these operations abortive, that his part in this episode of the great war will be recorded in history with equal lustre, for, if the Allies have failed to accomplish the almost impossible under circumstances of immense difficulty and after the achievement of unparralled feats, the defenders of the Straits have also carried out their task in the face of great hardships and innumerable circumstances which told heavily against them. The Turks were taken by surprise and their resistance was for long maintained while their communications were in constant danger and the transport of their supplies grew increasingly precarious. They began the campaign ill-equipped and until the road from Berlin was opened they were always in danger of being left without the means of continuing the defence. But, if they were taken by surprise by the accomplishment by the Allied forces of the brilliant feats which scured the landing of the French and British forces at the point of the Peninsular, and later on, on the shores of Suvla Bay, they also gave the Allies a surprise by the sturdiness and strength of their resistance and the revelation of the prepared state of their defences along the shores of the Straits. There is not a soldier of the Allied forces but has come out of Gallipoli with a keen regard for the chivalry and bravery of the Turk as a fighter, and, indeed, the glowing eulogies of his qualities, so often pithily summed up by his present enemies in the phrase. "He fights like a gentleman," are a pleasant contrast to the unpleasant stories of the conduct of the enemy that have come from the other theatres of war. We hope the day will come when the British and the Turkish soldier, the latter freed from the tyranny of the Enver *junta*, will be friends instead of foes. But whatever happens, it is certain that the British soldier will never in future make the mistake of underrating the value of the Turk as a fighter or his qualities as a chivalrous opponent.

It is useless to waste words of vain regret on the failure of the Gallipoli campaign and the attempt to subdue Constantinople by forcing the Straits. In war one must always look forward; the allocation of blame for the mistakes can be left to a later day. The Allies have nothing to be ashamed of in the failure to accomplish a task of unprecedented difficulty, though the day may come when the wisdom of attempting it may be legitimately canvassed. And as regards that, we have always to remember that it was undertaken at the request of the Russian Government in order to relieve them of embarrassments in the Caucasus, and that the holding of the flower of the Turkish armies in Gallipoli has meant a great deal, not only to the Caucasus but to Egypt and Mesopotamia. The blood that has been so nobly and courageously shed in the Peninsular, therefore, has not been spilled altogether in vain. And the campaign remains, as we have said, a glorious feat of arms that will shed an undying lustre on the troops that took part in it. It is well-known now that the operations were at one period within an ace of being successful. When the enemy was surprised by the landing in Suvla Bay, had the success of that memorable operation been followed up, as it should have been, there is little reason to doubt that its strategical conception would have borne the fruit that was anticipated. Finally, the failure has been sealed at its close with a brilliance equal to that with which it began. Twice armies have been withdrawn from the theatre of operations in the face of the enemy without the loss of a single man or a gun that mattered. That is a cause for profound satisfaction and reflects the highest credit on those under whose direction the withdrawals were carried out.

As to the wisdom of the withdrawal there can be no question. The safety of other possible stages on which the Turkish forces now released may be employed has been duly and adequately provided for. And we do not anticipate that these Turkish forces can be safely diverted to Egypt, Mesopotamia or the Caucasus. There will be more urgent need for their presence elsewhere. As long as the Turks were cut off from communication with their Allies in the North the chances of ultimate success in the Gallipoli Peninsular remained. When the road through Bulgaria and Servia to Vienna and thence to Berlin was opened those chances became so small that a continued dissipation of the Allied forces became a folly. It was clear that the withdrawal from Suvla Bay must be followed by the withdrawal from Gallipoli. It would have been senseless to waste a valuable army merely for the prestige of occupying a strip of Turkish territory, without any prospect of its being able to accomplish anything further. On the other hand a vast force, which is now of a veteran character and is composed of as hard and capable fighters as the Allies possess, as well as leaders of proved brilliance, is set free for the more important task that the recent changes in the strategic situation has made necessary. There can be no doubt as to the destination of the armies now set free from the Gallipoli Peninsular.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

The other day we commented on the disappointing character of the report of the Indian Students Department as revealed in the brief telegraphic summary wired by Reuter. The fuller version of the report, which we published on Saturday, strengthens the conviction that the Indian Students Department is a useless department and that, therefore, the best way of mending it is to end it. Even after a close study of the fuller version of the report we are unable to find anything in it to show that the Department raised a little finger to improve the condition of Indian students in England. As regards the claims of these students to take their part in the burdens of the war by being allowed to serve as officers along with their English fellow-students, the compiler of the report naively says that "the regulations of the War Office did not allow the grant to Indians of commissions in the Army or the enrolment of Indian students in the training corps specially intended to supply commissioned officers in the time of war." The Head of the Department, however, takes credit to his Department that a few holders of Government of India scholarships obtained commissions in various branches of the Army. But it is significant that not one of these students was an Indian, showing that the Department did nothing effective to support the demand of Indian students for the removal of the invidious racial distinctions which operate against them alone as Indians.

The failure of the Department is revealed in a marked degree by the absence of any reference in the report to the findings and the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State,—a committee on which there was no representative of the students themselves. That committee, after a long period of deliberation, came to the conclusion that the demands and the grievances of the students were real and required to be immediately satisfied and redressed. These recommendations seem to have been completely ignored by the authorities at Whitehall, and it is not surprising that the report of Mr. Mallet is completely silent over them. The portentous remarks of Mr. Mallet on technical education illustrate this. The real cause of the grievance of Indian students going to England for technical training has been the blank refusal of the managers of English workshops to give them adequate facilities. On this point the finding of the committee was unequivocal, and it recommended that the factories which supplied stores to India should be made to give facilities to the Indian students. The report of Mr. Mallet completely ignores this crucial point. Instead we are treated to the familiar long-winded sermon as to what class of Indian students should be selected for technical training and how they should be selected. "One method" it is said:

"is to select students already well-educated in India to give them at British Universities and in British workshops the best theoretical and technical training to be had and to try to fit them for responsible posts for the officer class in industry on their return. The other method is to select men of less general education trained as working mechanics already and content to aim at being good mechanics and foremen on their return, and to send them to England not to join the University or to work for diplomas and degrees, but to enter workshops and to become finished and capable mechanics."

All this is unexceptionable. But the real question,—a question which remains unanswered,—is whether the Secretary of State is willing to offer the guarantee that the students selected by either method, will find no obstacle placed in their way to obtain the necessary practical training in English factories and workshops. The Permanent Under-Secretary, on the other hand, in reviewing the report of the Committee referred to, dispelled any hope of such action being taken by the authorities; for referring to the recommendation of the Committee that the factories which supplied stores to India,—amounting to over five crores of rupees annually,—should be bound to give facilities to the students, he states that the recommendation was not only not businesslike but impracticable,—in spite of the fact that similar steps have been taken by the Japanese, the Chinese and Spanish governments.

The moral of the whole affair is obvious. It is useless to expect that the causes of the grievances of Indian students, will be considered in earnest by the authorities at Whitehall, unless the demand for the removal of these grievances is voiced persistently and consistently by the people of the country itself. The question, as has often been pointed out,—and it was Lord Hardinge who first said so,—is of Imperial importance; but its real significance has not yet been as widely recognised in this country as it ought to have been. We trust, however, that the Indian Students' Friends' Committee, which has been recently formed in this City, will be supported by all classes of people in focusing the Indian point of view of this Imperial question with a view to the removal of the racial restrictions imposed upon Indian students in England. The indifference of the India Office in this matter is a reproach to the honour of England, and that it is so regarded in this country must be made plain to the British public.

PERSECUTING THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

We referred some time ago to the case of Mr. B. J. Vaswani, an assistant master at the Government High School, Karachi, who had a conscientious objection to vaccination and refused to have his child of six months vaccinated. The Superintendent of Vaccination communicated with the Educational Inspector in Sind, who commissioned the Headmaster to inform Mr. Vaswani that he would lose his appointment if he remained obdurate. Ultimately he was dismissed on the excuse that he was myopic. Subsequently he was prosecuted but, in spite of a threatend penalty of Rs. 50, he continued to hold out. The Magistrate however allowed him a six months' respite. He remained four months out of employment and then got an appointment in the Native State of Khairpur Mirs, Sind, as an assistant master in the State High School. It is almost incredible to learn that, having waited for the six months' respite allowed by the Magistrate to expire, the Superintendent of Vaccination of Karachi wrote to the Minister of the Khairpur Mirs State asking him to arrange for the vaccination of Mr. Vaswani's child. The Vazir complied with the request and called upon Mr. Vaswani to have his child vaccinated. The latter sent a very proper reply which is worth quoting:—

I beg to submit that I have carefully studied the Karachi Vaccination Act, and I find that no section therein authorises the proceedings adopted by the Vaccination Authorities at Karachi. The Act is intended to protect a specified area. I am beyond the limits of its operation, and it is clear that vaccination of my child here cannot act as a protection for Karachi. If, however, it is thought that this action is meant to secure protection for Karachi on those rare occasions when my child may happen to be there, I would request the authorities to wait till I hear from the Secretary of State for India, who has called for a report on the subject and has promised to deal with the matter. In the meantime, I assure them, that I shall try my best not to take my child to Karachi.

Upon this the Vazir made the discovery that vaccination was compulsory in the State,—which it is not,—and insisted upon Mr. Vaswani complying with his demand. Mr. Vaswani, faced with the prospect of a second loss of employment, has adopted the wise course of removing his family to a place where vaccination is clearly not compulsory, until he receives the Secretary of State's decision. The persecution of conscientious objectors to vaccination in compulsory districts is in any event bad enough, but it is outrageous that a man should be pursued in this manner from place to place by officials who grossly exceed their powers in doing so. The Act, as Mr. Vaswani points out, is intended to protect a specified area and the Superintendent of Vaccination, Karachi, has nothing whatever to do with people outside the area of which he has charge. His action in this matter is illegal and thoroughly dangerous in principle. We trust the Government of Bombay will give him a hint that he had better in future mind his own business and confine himself to the duties imposed upon him.

Notes of the Day.

The Senate and the Intermediate Examination.

The Senate of the University of Bombay rightly decided to refer back to the Syndicate the proposal placed before it by Dr. Mann. The general sense was that the Syndicate should be empowered to hold the Intermediate examination alone at different centres. The mere mention of the fact that at the next Intermediate examination there will be no less than 1,700 candidates appearing, is enough to enable one to conjure up the amount of trouble to which the mofussil students,—who will form the majority of the candidates,—would be put in finding proper and suitable accommodation in a city like Bombay. Besides the trouble entailed, it is obviously unjust to these students that they should be put to an extra burden of expense from which the students belonging to the city are exempt. But the same considerations are outweighed by other more important ones, as far as the final examination for degrees are concerned. This point was very succinctly put by Mr. Justice Beaman, who said that if the University wanted to have anything like a real influence upon those who sought its honours and degrees they should come in direct personal touch with the University. We trust that, when the original motion, proposed by Dr. Mann, comes back before the Senate, it will be shorn of any suggestion to give powers to the Syndicate to create centres for all examinations, including the final examinations for degrees.

The Itinerant Savant.

The decision of the Senate in appointing a lecturer to deliver a series of six lectures on "Aryan Origins" will not, we are afraid, find universal acceptance. As Mr. Justice Beaman pertinently pointed out it was neither a wise nor desirable thing to engage the services of itinerant savants in this way, simply because they happened to be authorities on certain subjects, without having regard to the fact whether such subjects were needed by students. In this particular instance it appears as if it was not the subject,—really desired by the students,—for which a lecturer was selected, but that a savant happened to be in Bombay and was asked to deliver lectures on the subject of which he had made a special study, a subject which might well suit the atmosphere of a body of other savants and scholars interested in it but which will, as things are, be quite lost on the average student of our University. The decision of the Senate would, indeed, have been quite welcome if this appointment was only one out of many others. But that is not so. There are many subjects of greater importance than "Aryan Origins," with regard to which the University has made no such provision. Certainly, we cannot dispense with the critical scholarship of Europe but this assistance should come to us as regards matters in which we need it most. It need not be forced upon us when we do not want it and when we know it will be a mere waste.

Not Taboo.

The Right Hon. Sir George Reid is not an Indian Congresswala or Journalist, whom a superior class of gentry in a certain section of the press in this country affect to despise. Sir George is High Commissioner for the Australian Commonwealth, an office of special authority and distinction in Imperial politics. And yet this man does not consider that the subject of After-the-War-Settlement is fully capable of discussion without exposing those taking part in it to the awful charge of what is naively, called "embarrassing" the Government! In a popular English magazine just to hand, Sir George Reid writes: "The changes that must come, in the only event we think possible, that of victory for our arms and those of our faithful Allies, are so immense that those who cannot fight or work in war factories may well consider, if they do not publicly discuss, them."

India After the War.

After pointing out that "the political changes inevitable as part of the terms of peace will be of immense moment to the whole world," Sir George goes on to say:—

Perhaps the changes that will take place within our own Empire will be equally momentous. It is already probable that the people of the Indian Empire will receive some substantial recognition of their loyalty and valour in the Empire's hour of need."

One readily accepts Sir George's dictum that the discussion of what is "already probable" need not "embarrass" any responsible authority whatsoever. It is unnecessary to discuss in detail the form or substance of this inevitable evolution. There are, in Sir George's words, many "interesting paradoxes" in the relations between Britain, her Dominions and Dependencies. Some of these "interesting paradoxes," as far as India's relations with the Empire are concerned, ought no longer to puzzle or irritate.

The Best Methods of Social Investigations.

A propos of Dr. Mann's article in the "Social Service Quarterly" which we reviewed in these columns a few days ago, the importance of such investigations as Dr. Mann has carried out, as regards the Social Problem as a whole, is borne out in two articles on "Modern Methods of Social Investigation "and" Methods of Statistics" by Mrs. Vera Anstey and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas respectively in the same review. The recent progress of the spirit of "Social Service" in India has brought to the fore the question of the best *methods* of social investigation. How can the social facts, upon which all reforms should be based, best be elicited? Mrs. Anstey gives the answer from a study of the methods adopted by English investigators like Mr. Charles Booth, Mr. Rowntree, Messrs. Cadbury and Shaun, Mrs. Pember Reeves and others. The same subject is dealt with by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas—but from a historical and analytical point of view and with special reference to Indian conditions. A few sentences from his article will bear quotation:

"It is only when statistics are studied, without any previous bias, for the purpose of testing a theory or framing one that they serve a useful purpose. There are so few persons at present amongst our public men to take a keen interest in the study of statistics that one sometimes feels that it will be better if a few men will study them merely for the purpose of supporting their pre-conceived theories than not study them at all. What we at present suffer from is indifferentism towards that subject, for, if we except Mr. Wacha, there is hardly any public man who has studied figures with the idea of using them to support his theory or controvert that of his opponent. The late Mr. Gokhale was perhaps the only person who, by his honest, conscientious study of financial and other statistics was able to stand up to the Finance Ministers and their secretaries in Budget debates."

Co-operative Credit and Education.

The report of the working of co-operative societies in Bihar and Orissa in the year 1914-15 contains some interesting facts regarding the effect of the co-operative movement on the life of the people. "One of our most popular side avenues," writes the Registrar, "is primary education, the spread of which is essential for co-operative progress. From almost every area come reports of new schools opened and demands for more." A marked feature of the year, again, was the increase in the local inspection by directors and honorary supervisors which more than anything else makes the future hopeful. Another is the numerous schemes for the improvement of agriculture, industries, cattle-breeding education, etc., etc., the special merit of which, says the Registrar, is that they attract workers of all classes to the cause of co-operation and tend to give the raiyats more interest in their societies and so improve them.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

VICEROY'S APPRECIATIVE MESSAGE.

The Hon. Secretary of the All-India Moslem League has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"I am desired by H. E. the Viceroy to acknowledge receipt of your telegram informing him of the substance of two resolutions passed by the All-India Moslem League. He greatly appreciates the assurance of loyalty therein contained, and will arrange for its transmission to His Majesty the King-Emperor.—Private Secretary to the Viceroy."

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya went to Versowa on Saturday to pay his respects to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and had a talk with him for some time.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Harrison, Director General of Post and Telegraphs, left Simla yesterday on a brief tour to Calcutta, returning to Simla on the 21st instant.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

WITHDRAWAL FROM GALLIPOLI.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WEST.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT PERSIAN REBELS.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS.

It is officially announced that Gallipoli has been completely evacuated and the operation was successfully carried out at the cost of one British soldier wounded. The French had no casualties. General Munro gives ample recognition to the valuable assistance rendered by the Navy.

The Russians have defeated a large Persian rebel force at Assadabad. The prisoners included two German officers. The Shah received the General Commanding the Russian forces in a most gracious manner.

Russian torpedo boats sunk a big enemy steamer leaving the Bosphorous to fetch coal, and the warships had a long-range brush with the Goeben.

A Petrograd message states that the enemy were twice repulsed with considerable losses in attempting to recapture Czartorysk.

Hostile aeroplanes bombarded the Allies' cantonments in the vicinity of Salonika and one machine was brought down by the Allied Artillery. Insignificant damage was done.

From the general summary of the fighting on the western front, French artillery has been doing effective practice against the enemy's works and entrenchments.

The battleship King Edward VII struck a mine owing to the heavy sea and had to be adandoned. She sank shortly afterwards. There was no loss of life and only two men were injured.

Two Americans who were on board the Nicosian at the time of the Baralong affair, give lie direct to the statements that the British shot the Germans either in the water or on board the Nicosian.

STRIKE RIOT IN OHIO.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT A MILLION DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

Three regiments are maintaining order at Youngstown. The loss is estimated at a million dollars in value.

GERMAN INTRIGES IN U. S.

EXPLOSION IN A MUNITIONS FACTORY

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.

A terrific explosion has occurred at the Dupont munition works at Carney's Point. Many have been killed and injured.

It is asserted that outside influences were responsible but details are lacking as the telegraphs are interrupted.

GALLIPOLI COMPLETELY EVACUATED.

VALUABLE NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

GALLIPOLI COMPLETELY EVACUATED.

A BRILLIANT FEAT.

VALUABLE NAVAL ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Gallipoli has been completely evacuated.

It is officially announced that General Monro reports that the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out.

All guns and howitzers were got away with the exception of seventeen worn-out guns which were blown up before leaving. The casualties were one British soldier wounded. The French had no casualties.

General Monro states that the successful accomplishment of the difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies and the valuable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral de Robeck and the Navy.

AERIAL ATTACK NEAR SALONIKA.

ALLIES' CANTONMENTS BOMBARDED

PARIS, Jan. 10.

On Saturday morning aeroplanes bombarded the Allies cantonments in the vicinity of Salonika. Insignificant damage was done. Our artillery brought one machine down.

TURKISH REPRISALS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

As reprisal for the arrest of consuls at Salonika, Turkey has ordered the arrest of the British and French officials left in charge of the Embassies in Constantinople and as reprisal for the arrest of the other Turks at Salonika a thousand subjects of the Entente Powers have been interned.

REALITIES OF THE WAR.

FRENCH COMMENTS ON LABOUR CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 8th January:—The French press comments on the votes of the Labour Congress as showing that a section of the British people are even yet not awake to the realities of the war.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

CALLED UPON BY CONSTITUENTS TO RESIGN HIS SEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The general committee of Leyton Liberal Club has resolved to request Sir John Simon to resign his seat in the House of Commons for Walthamstow division, having no longer the confidence of the constituency.

THE FORD EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL AT THE HAGUE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Ford Expedition has arrived at The Hague. Mr. Ford has telegraphed that his health is improving and he hopes soon to join the party in Holland.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND WAR CREDITS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

The German Socialist Party in Committee has passed a resolution by 28 votes to 11 denouncing the members who opposed the war credits on the 24th December and repudiating the "Vorwaerts" as the party's organ.

GERMAN PAPER PROSCRIBED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

Herr Harden's paper "Zukunft" has been prohibited for the length of war.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN PERSIA.

LARGE REBEL FORCE DEFEATED.

RUSSIAN GENERAL RECEIVED BY SHAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TEHERAN, Jan. 9.

The Russians have achieved another important success defeating a large rebel force at Assadabad.

The prisoners included two German officers.

The Shah received the General commanding the Russian forces in a most gracious manner.

TWO COUNTER-ATTACKS ON CZARTORYSK.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.

A communiqué says:—

The enemy again attempted to recapture Czartoryek but were twice repulsed with considerable losses.

Our troops definitely expelled the enemy from the various points on the east bank of the Strypa.

Prisoners we took on January 7th north-east of Czernowitz numbered 1,195.

RUSSIANS PUSHING FORWARD.

IMPORTANT FLANKING MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 5th January:—The Russians have reached the Strypa on a fifteen mile front, the centre of which is Buczacz on the railway on which the Russians are advancing. The Russians are simultaneously pushing towards Kovel on the railways from Rovno and Sarny.

London, 8th January:—Some Petrograd correspondents dwell on importance of the Russian advance northward of the Kovel-Sarny Railway where they are half-way from the Styr to the Stochod. This is regarded as a flanking move.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent states that while Czernowitz is not taken the Russians have pierced yet another fortified line and are now four miles from the city. The Austrians are removing impediments. The Russians are making the necessary breaches on the most important sections of the enemy's front.

A BRUSH WITH THE GOEBEN.

RUSSIAN'S SINK BIG ENEMY STEAMER.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.

Our torpedo boats sank a big steamer leaving the Bosphorous to fetch coal. Encountering the Goeben, the torpedo boats retired to the protection of the warship close by. A brief long range engagement ensued and the Goeben taking advantage of her speed rapidly withdrew to the Bosphorus.

INDIAN SURVIVORS OF THE PERSIA.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. Company has received a telegram from Egypt giving the full names of the Indian passenger Survivors of the Persia which are as follows:—

Khubchand Jhamatmall, Eissardas Manoomall, Vishindas Gopaldas, Persram Satramdas, Ramchand Ratanchand Neroomall Paramanand, Indar Singh, Mahomed Akbar and Gustadjee Muncherji Cooper.

FOUR DAUGHTERS OF CROSS PERISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Among the missing passengers on the Persia are four of the Daughters of the Cross, formerly of Liege, who were on their way to India to help in the excellent work which the order is doing at St. Vincent's home at Kidderpore and elsewhere. Sister Mary Josephine writes that the Sisters had at last and with difficulty succeeded in escaping from Belgium; the tragedy of their death following upon a year of suffering and anxiety is therefore greater.

BARALONG AFFAIR.

GERMAN STORIES CONTRADICTED.

TWO AMERICAN'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Two Americans who were on board the Nicosian at the time of the Baralong affair, give lie direct to the statements that the British shot the Germans either in the water or on board the Nicosian.

They are Corporal Carson and Driver Dempsey both having joined the British Army out of spirit of adventure. Both were interviewed at Blackpool.

Corporal Carson was one of those who actually returned to the Nicosian after the Baralong had sunk the submarine. He remained on board all night and was therefore in a position to know exactly what occurred.

He says that no such words as "Take no prisoners" were ever uttered by Captain Mcbride. He added: "I saw no shooting of anyone. There were shots but I have the best reasons to know what these were because I myself was shooting wounded mules. This I think is how the stories of the shooting of Germans arose. I neither saw nor heard of any German being shot in the water."

Driver Dempsey confirms Corporal Carson's statements and add:—

"The story that the submarine captain was shot in the water is news to me. I swear that nothing of the sort happened."

He concluded that two of the American affidavit makers had grudges against the English members of the Nicosian's crew.

ENEMY SUBMARINES IN MEDITERRANEAN.

THEIR SOURCE OF SUPPLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 5th January:—A writer in the "Echo de Paris" estimates that 25 enemy submarines are now working in the Mediterranean and that they were originally supplied on the Spanish and later on the Sicilian coast. The close watching now prevents this.

General gossip assets that the supplies are now installed in Greece bases on the western coast of Morea; one at Crete, another at Corfu and others on the Greek islands, Cos Laros and Samos.

The Greek Government has a monopoly of oils suitable for the working of submarine engines and sells it to the German agent who sends off in boats to the submarines.

Now that Greece is allowing Allied warships closely to inspect the coast it is hoped that the supply points will become rarer but there are other ways of waging war on submarines and they are being used.

ANCONA'S BOAT FOUND.

RIDDLED WITH FRAGMENTS OF SHELL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The Civil and Military Gazette's correspondent cables:—

London Jan. 8:—The "Giornale Di Italia" states that one of the Ancona's boats has been found and towed into Inzic. It is completely riddled with fragments of shell, clearly fired when it was occupied, as the occupants had plugged the holes with parts of their clothing.

WILSON LINER CHASED.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT FORCED TO SHEER OFF.

MALMOE, Jan. 9.

The Wilson liner Gitano was chased within Swedish territorial waters by a German torpedo boat, which attempted to capture her.

Two Swedish torpedo boats interfered and forced the German to sheer off.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Norwegian steamer Bonheur has been sunk. Fifteen of the crew have landed.

WESTERN FRONT.

RUN OF THE FIGHTING.

EFFECTIVE WORK BY FRENCH ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The communiqué published last night said: In the Argonne a German mine exploded south of Butte-de-Mesnie. Grenade fighting ensued about the crater, of which we remain in possession.

Our guns exploded an ammunition depot in the enemys lines at Fille Morte.

In the Vosges we effectively bombarded Stocka north-ward of Metzeral. The Germans evacuated the village which caught fire owing to our seventy-fives.

Near Stockwier, north-west of Munster, we caused several fires in enemy's works.

South of Hartmannsweilerkoff after a series of fruitless attacks following a violent bombardment the Germans captured a small neck northward of the Hirzstein summit. Our troops occupying the summit were consequently withdrawn. Our accurate curtain of fire inflicted heavy losses. The struggle continues.

In Belgium our artillery surprised and dispersed two parties of the enemy eastward of Lombartzyde.

In Champagne we replied effectively to the bombardment of our lines between Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand and Ville-sur-Tourbe. The enemy, despite preparations for an attack seen by our observers, were unable to leave their trenches.

EFFECTIVE WORK OF FRENCH BATTERIES.

ENEMY TROOP MOVEMENTS INTERFERED WITH.

PARIS, Jan. 9.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—French batteries did effective work against German trenches in Artois and also interfered with German troop movements in Champagne.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

GENERAL HAIG'S REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A communiqué from General Haig says:—

Last night there was some activity south of Armentieres, the enemy employing heavy rifle machinegun and artillery fire.

To-day there has been rather more artillery activity opposite Hulluch.

Our bombardment south of Frelinghien caused serious fire in the enemy's lines.

The artillery has been active on both sides about Ypres.

IRISH JOURNALISTS IN FRANCE.

VISIT TO THE TRENCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Reuter's correspondent with Headquarters in France telegraphs that a representative party of Irish journalists has been touring the trenches especially the portions held by their countrymen.

They include the representatives of papers which from both sides to August 1914 bitterly preached a civil war.

They are now animated by the single idea of how best to beat Boches and the determination to let the people of Ireland know the magnificent devotion of the whole army.

BHAVNAGAR IMPERIAL LANCERS.

FAREWELL DINNER PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 10.

Her Highness Maharani Shri Nandkunverba, gave a dinner to the party of Imperial Lancers going to the Front at Motibag on Saturday when their Highnesses, Col. Rose, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops and Major Sarel, Inspecting Officer of the Kathiawar Imperial Lancers were present. Their Highnesses and a large crowd were present on the station to give the soldiers a hearty send-off.

STRUCK A MINE.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP FOUNDERS.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

It is officially announced that the battleship King Edward VII struck a mine owing to the heavy sea and had to be abandoned. She sank shortly afterwards.

The crew was taken off and there was no loss of life. Only two men were injured.

King Edward VII was completed in 1905 and had a displacement of 16,350 tons with a speed of 18 knots. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch, four 9.2-inch, ten 6-inch, twelve 12-pounders, seventeen 3-pounders and machine guns, four torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 820 and was of the same type as the Hibernia, Africa, Britannia, Zealandia, Commonwealth and Hindustan.

U.S. MAILS FOR NEUTRALS.

QUESTION OF CENSURSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The Government has sent a Note to Britain based on the complaints that the British authorities are censuring mails from the United States destined for neutrals.

PUNJAB AEROPLANE FUND.

OFFER ACCEPTED BY HIS MAJESTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

A communiqué states:—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has great pleasure in publishing the accompanying letters and in communicating his Imperial Majesty's gracious acceptance of the proposed gift of the Punjab armoured aeroplane fleet and in conveying his Majesty's gracious message of acknowledgment to those who are so generously subscribing towards it.

The response to the appeal has exceeded all anticipations subscriptions already credited amounting to over Rs. 6½ lakhs and this proves that the Punjab not content with furnishing nearly half the strength of Indian Army at the Front is in other directions nobly doing its duty of rendering practical assistance in the prosecution of the war.

From his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 18th December, 1915:—The residents of the Punjab who are unable to take active part in defence of the Empire being desirous of showing loyalty and devotion to his Majesty the King-Emperor and of rendering some practical assistance in the prosecution of the war, have started a fund purely voluntary and unofficial, the object of which is humbly to offer to his Majesty through your Excellency the services of an armoured aeroplane fleet, each vessel to be named after one of the rivers of the province. Some of the Punjab Ruling Chiefs although they are already contributing materially to the Imperial Defence, have expressed their desire to join in the movement and the Heir-apparent of Jammu and Kashmir, which are closely associated with the Punjab, has made a similar very generous offer. In those cases the units contributed would be named in accordance with the wishes of the donor. The fleet which it is desired to offer for his Majesty's acceptance will, it is hoped, consist of not less than seven of the latest type of battle-plane to be selected by the military authorities. The number may be even larger. It has been suggested that subject to his Majesty's pleasure and military needs the fleet should be primarily employed in theatres of war where the Indian Army is serving and after war should be at the disposal of the Government of India. As a patron of the fund, I have the honour to ask you if your Excellency would kindly take necessary steps to ascertain whether it would be the pleasure of his Majesty the King-Emperor graciously to accept through your Excellency the fleet spontaneously offered by the loyal subjects of all creeds and nationalities in the Punjab.

The Commander-in-Chief replied:—

Dear Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the offer of an armoured aeroplane fleet which has been made by the residents of the Punjab and regarding which you wrote to me in your letter of the 18th December, had been submitted by the Secretary of State for India to his Majesty the King-Emperor. I am now directed to inform your Honour that his Majesty accepts the gift with pleasure and desires that his sincere thanks should be conveyed through your Honour to the loyal subjects in the Punjab of all creeds and nationalities who so generously are subscribing to the fund and to those Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and to the Heir-apparent of Jammu and Kashmir, who have expressed their wish to join in the gift. All who are taking part in the gift of armoured aeroplanes may feel assured by placing such valuable help at the disposal of the army that they are affording very considerable practical assistance in the prosecution of the war. His Majesty has further approved of the planes being named as suggested by your Honour, of their being primarily employed in theatres of war where the Indian Army is serving and of their being placed at the disposal of the Government of India when the war is over.

Mr. J. Holmes, acting Chairman, Rangoon Port Commissioners, in the absence of Sir Geo, Buchanan, K.C.I.E., has forwarded to the Commissioners of Port Executive Engineers (E. C. Niven A.M., I.C.E.), the report of completion of the river training works. Full particulars of the history and progress of the work are set out in the report. The total cost of the works is Rs. 1,38,26,716 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,50,00,183 i.e. a saving of over eleven lakhs. The works of construction began in 1909 and are completed now in six years.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TRIBUTE TO SIR P. M MEHTA.

EXAMINATION CENTRES IN MOFUSSIL.

LECTUR S BY PROF. HOPE MOULTON.

Yesterday's meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, placed on record their sense of deep regret at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

There was a difference of opinion on Dr. Mann's proposal that the Syndicate be empowered to appoint Centres in the mofussil for holding examinations. Some members were in favour of only the Intermediate examination being held in the mofussil and it was resolved to ask the Syndicate to revise its decision.

Prof. J. Hope Moulton was appointed to deliver six lectures on "Aryan Origins," under the auspices of the University.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Rev. Dr Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor said that standing as he did in this place which they had hoped would be occupied by their departed friend he thought it his duty to say how deeply they missed the presence there of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Personally the speaker would never feel the Senate to be the same body without Sir Pherozeshah occupying his place therein. The speaker referred to the strength which Sir Pherozeshah contributed to the Senate and the great wisdom which he brought to bear upon all the work of the University. He was a loyal and devoted son of this University and it became them to express their sorrow in connection with the great loss to this University and to India.

Continuing, the Vice-Chancellor said they had learnt of the death of a former member of the Senate, Col. Childe who was connected with the University for 20 years and with the city for 25 years. Col. Childe had died in the execution of his duties as a servant of his country. He died in harness, in the discharge of his duties.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar moved:—

"That the Senate of the University of Bombay resolve to put on record their sense of deep regret at the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor of the University from the 1st March 1915 to the day of his lamented decease. While in him the people have lost a faithful and staunch leader, and the Government a loyal and fearless adviser, the University has been deprived by his death of one of its brightest *alumni*, who during a distinguished career of forty years' public usefulness devoted himself earnestly to the service of the University and took a prominent part throughout in shaping its principles and policy in regard to higher education. As a member of the Senate from 1867 to the time of his death and as a member of the Syndicate from 1892 to 1915, he rendered continuous and effective assistance to the University in its deliberations and in its executive work. The members of the Senate are deeply grieved that they will no longer have the benefit and guidance of their late lamented colleague's ripe experience, mature counsel, sound judgment, wide culture, and fearless sense of duty. The Senate resolve that a copy of this Resolution be sent to Lady Mehta with an expression of the Senate's deep condolence and sympathy."

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said it was a melancholy thought that the long, honourable and honoured career of Sir Pherozeshah had come to a close before the Senate could put the coping stone on that career by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D. But it would be a satisfaction to them to know that the Syndicate had resolved to do the next best thing possible under the circumstances and that was to put a marginal note stating that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had been carried away by the cruel hand of death before the University could confer the degree upon him, as it had resolved to do.

Continuing, Sir Narayan said, Sir Pherozeshah was one of the brightest *alumni* of the University. That was due undoubtedly to his natural endowments but the direction which those endowments took, was due to the training he got under Sir Alexander Grant, who would not allow his students to confine their reading to prescribed text-books but made them study current problems and read such reviews as the "Ediaburgh" and the "Contemporary" and the "Bombay Quarterly." That was the method of study recommended by Sir Alexander Grant that gave Sir Pherozeshah his taste for a study of public questions. The leading principles and policy which dictated Sir Pherozeshah's attitude and point of view as a member of the Senate were these. He was as much for the extension as for the intension of high culture, but he feared that in the name of the intension of high culture higher education might be killed altogether or very seriously discredited. He all along stood up for this University to be a seat of general culture though latterly he changed his views in this respect to some extent. But the one principle which dominated his career as a member of the Senate was the principle of the integrity and independence of this University. He stood up, in his own words, for the freedom of this University and strove to the best of his ability, against the attempts, direct or indirect, to make this University a department of Government. As to the criticism that Sir Pherozeshah imported politics into the University, it was not for the speaker to dwell upon the fairness or otherwise of that criticism but he would say that Sir Pherozeshah was every inch of him a politician and could not help carrying politics to whatever sphere of life he went. Referring to the last conversation he had with Sir Pherozeshah. the speaker said, it showed the bent of Sir Pherozeshah's mind. He said the two things which struck him were the rise and growth of freedom under the British constitution and the birth and growth of Darwin's theory of Evolution, which, he added, could ohly have grown on the British soil. The speaker told him that some people thought that in his fight for the liberty of the Senate he was more for the forms of liberty than for the spirit of liberty. And Sir Pherozeshah replied English history taught that the forms of liberty were as important as the spirit of liberty and that the latter could live only so long as the forms were preserved. And how true were those remarks? His loss would be felt more deeply if they realised the nature of the crisis they were passing through and when the time came to deal with the complicated problems of education after the war was over. Experts had been giving a warning that England had muddled through education and that their educational system was not as it ought to be, and that it required to be reorganised But apart from that, speaking with special reference to India, they had this additional situation raised. He for one was not against what were called sectional Universities. The more of Universities they had the better it was. But when persons to whose hands were committed the destinies of these universities moved about the country and passed effusive resolutions of loyalty to England and at the same time pointed a finger of scorn at the Western civilisation, which had made England as it was, how strongly would be the need hereafter of statesmanship which would not live from day to day or from hand to mouth but would be prepared to deal in broad sympathy with the complex problems of the Empire. Above all the system of education would have to be reorganised if England was to live as a world-empire.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan seconded the resolution, which was passed in solemn silence, the members standing.

LATE COL. CHILDE.

Col. Street then referred to the death of Col. Childe. He said Col. Childe was associated with the city of Bombay and with the Grant Medical College particularly for a longer period than any other member of the Indian Medical Service. He was associated with the College two years after he came out to this country and remained one of the most hard-worked professors of that institution until practically the death of his death. There was a special pathos about his death inasmuch as it was due to the effects of war. He thought Col. Childe deserved all that was said about the other members of the military service who died on the battlefield. After returning home he worked at a war hospital opened for the treatment of sick and wounded Indians. He left it owing to illness and died a few days afterwards.

CENTRES FOR EXAMINATIONS.

The Senate then considered a proposal to empower the Syndicate to appoint Centres in the mofussil for holding University examinations.

Dr. Harold H. Mann then moved a proposition for the insertion of the following section in the regulations of the University:

"Except as herein otherwise provided, all the University Examinations shall be held in Bombay, but the Syndicate may, in their discretion, appoint such Centres in the mofussil for holding any of them as they may consider suitable."

Dr. Mann said five Centres had been maintained for the Matriculation Examination and in recent years the principle was accepted of holding professional examinations in centres other than Bombay. The present proposition advocated only the extension of that principle in connection with the higher University examinations. Some of these were becoming very unwieldy. And it was possible that at the next intermediate examination there would be no less than 1,700 candidates. Another reason was that it was desirable to give as little trouble as possible to the mofussil students in connection with these examinations, who found it very inconvenient to get quarters in suitable surroundings in Bombay when they came for their examination.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman said he could not help thinking that if the University wanted to have anything like a real influence upon those who sought its honours and degrees they should come in direct personal touch with the University itself. It was possible that under the new arrangement a young man in the wilds of Sind would be able to obtain his full. University degree without ever having once come in sight of the actual building of the University. That was the thing which was not desirable as it would fritter away the influence which the University possessed. It was on this account that he ventured to sound a note of warning.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said there was considerable force in what Mr. Justice Beaman had said. But all that this resolution contemplated was to give discretion to the Syndicate in this matter. It did not mean that since the Syndicate was armed with that discretion it would apply the rule to all the examinations.

Dr. Robertson said that many of his students had protested to him on the score of expense against having had to come to Bombay for their examinations. They found great inconvenience to obtain quarters in this city. He thought if Mr. Justice Beaman's argument was carried to its logical conclusion it would mean that no colleges should exist outside Bombay. He thought the resolution was a move in the right direction and hoped that before long they would have more centres of examinations in the interests of the students.

Professor Muller suggested a compromise that the Syndicate might be empowered to hold only the Intermediate examination in different Centres, but not the B.A. and other degree examinations. He moved that the Syndicate be asked to revise its decision.

The Vice-Chancellor said it was never contemplated that the Syndicate should use its discretion except in connection with the Intermediate examination.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad said that it had been stated that the proposition was put forward with a view to meet an emergency that might arise from a cause such as plague. But he might say that they had plague in Bombay in a very bad form in the earlier years and the Syndicate never applied to the Senate to hold examinations outside Bombay. The motion as it stood gave powers to the Syndicate to create Centres for all examinations and not only the intermediate. If the present emergency had arisen in regard to the Intermediate examination only, why should they not give powers to the Syndicate in regard to that examination only. He thought that this motion should go back to the Syndicate.

Dr. Stanley Reed was against arming the Syndicate with the power of holding examinations in the mofussil as proposed. Because that would result in a student taking his degree without ever coming in direct touch with the University. That was a procedure which was opposed to the current tendency of modern Universities, which was to bring about a more active and intimate connection between the University and its colleges, and the University and its students. It was imperative that no examination higher than the Intermediate should be held outside the University town.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

LECTURES ON ARYAN ORIGINS.

Dr. H. Mann moved:—

That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Syndicate that the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Lit. (Lond.), D.D. (Edin.), D.C.L. (Dur.), Greenwood Professor of Hellenistic Greek and Indo-European Philology in the Victoria University of Manchester, be invited to deliver a course of not less than six lectures on "Aryan Origins" under the auspices of this University and that the honorarium for this course be fixed at Rs. 500.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman said he did not think it was a wise or desirable thing to engage the services of itenerant savants in this way simply because they happened to be authorities on certain subjects, without having regard to the fact whether such subjects were desired by the students. He thought it much better if instead of spending their money on these wandering stars to accumulate it and if possible endow chairs for their own Bombay University professors.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said he quite agreed with Mr. Justice Beaman that it ought to be the aim of the Senate to encourage scholarship among the children of the soil but he thought the Indian students had not yet reached the stage of critical scholarship. He thought the time had not yet come when they could dispense altogether with the critical scholarship of Europe.

Mr. K. Natrajan asked if the Syndicate had considered whether these lectures would attract large audiences in this city. The attendance at Prof. Geddes' lectures was very discouraging.

Dr. Mann pointed out that they were organising these lectures as a part of their University development scheme, and they could not go back upon their decisions.

The proposition was carried.

AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATIONS.

The revision of the regulations of the University for examinations in agriculture was then considered.

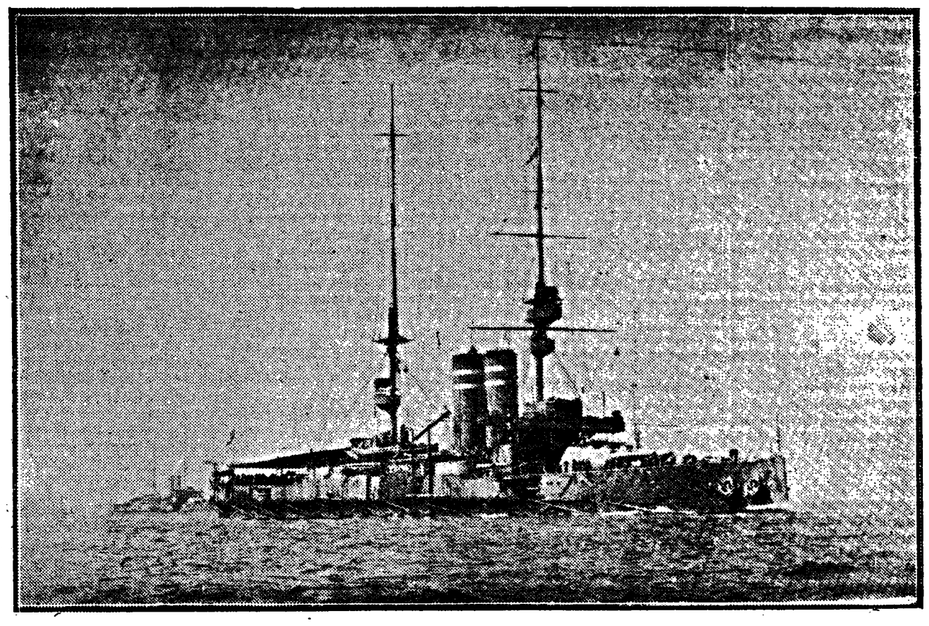
Dr. Harold H. Mann moved certain revised regulations which were accepted by the Senate. He next moved a proposition for the institution of a new degree to be designated "Master in Agriculture."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman was opposed to the institution of such a degree.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye was also against the proposition. He said it was premature to have such a degree for agriculture as the recruitment for the Agricultural College at present was not so high in intellectual calibre as for the Engineering College.

On the motion of Mr. Justice Shah, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned to the 29th instant.

H. M. S. KING EDWARD VII.



Which struck a mine and sank.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

KILLED.

Capt. G. T. Fitzerald, Durham L. I.
Capt. M. Thomas, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Arkless, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Pullan, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. C. Hunter, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Walker, Shropshire L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. A. M. Stephens, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. MacLachland, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut.-Col. W. T. Wilkinson, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. W. G. Hull, Artillery.
Lieut. E. J. Innocent, West Kents.
Lieut. J. H. Iveson, Durham L. I.
Lieut. E. Spearing, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. R. H. Tolson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. D. M. Browne, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Gosney, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. M. B. Jopling, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. T. Russell, Argyll and Sutherlands.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut. A. N. Mitchell, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. S. Anderson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Taylor, Border Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. W. J. McNaughton, Scots Fusiliers.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. P. M. Reed, Somerset Lights.

WOUNDED.

Capt. C. E. Moore, Manchesters.
Capt. A. F. Stonor, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. A. Black, Lanark, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Davidson, Scottish Borderers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING IN BALKANS.

Lieut. C. A. Martin, Dublin Fusiliers.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. S. E. Burrows, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Lee, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major J. P. Becher, Sherwoods.
Capt. C. F. Drought, Lincolns.
Capt. S. R. Jackson, Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. J. Reynolds, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Neale, Northamptions.

DIED.

Capt. M. A. Blest, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Sturridge, Yorkshire L. I.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L. S. Cole, Cheshires.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. S. Hunter, Irish Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Capt. F. E. Whitfield, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. G. A. Birnie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Bainbridge, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. D. S. G. Gibson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Secon-Lieut. A. McArthur, Northumberland Fusiliers.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. J. O. Clemson, North Devon Yeomanry.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. L. A. Panton, Medicals.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. G. Barrett, Warwicks.

WOUNDED IN EGYPT.

Lieut. R. L. Greenshields, Duke of Lancasters Own Yeomanry.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain A. C. Whitaker, West Yorks.
Lieutenant N. Ayris, Engineers.
Lieutenant. F. R. Best, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Butler, London Regt.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant W. Hawthorn, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. B. L. Winkins, Yorkshires.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant W. E. Ruse, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Captain R. M. Ewen, London Regiment.
Captain R. E. Walker, Medicals.
Captain A. W. Norfolk, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain A. H. Ramsay, Coldstreams.
Lieutenant G. Borwick, Bedfordshires.
Lieutenant W. G. Dawson, West Yorks.
Lieutenant P. Diggory, Liverpools.
Lieutenant R. F. Petrie, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. P. Farrelly, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant E. W. Leach, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant F. Hermiston, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Deane, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Dillwyn Venable Elewelyn, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Freeman, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. D. M. Mackinley, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. P. W. Herapath, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Nesbitt, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Rawlins, Durham Lights.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Ainscow, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Ostrohan, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. H. Rogerson, North Lancs.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Major J. R. Wardle, Lanarkshire Yeomanry.

DIED.

Major E. Barker, Middlesex Regiment.
Captain W. E. Reilly, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. F. Page, South Wales Borderers.
Captain C. L. Wauchope, Northamptonshires.
Lieutenant F. L. Chudwich, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. McL. Jenkins, Scottish Borderers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The following names of officers appear in casualty lists mentioned:—

The 146th List from Mesopotamia:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. L. Carnett, R.G.A., Royal Artillery Staff.
Lieut. W. J. Conventry, 7th Hariana Lancers.

The 108th list from Mediterranean (Dardanelles):—

KILLED.

2nd Lieut. C. C. E. Manson (I.A.R.O.), 4th Gurkhas.

The following casualties among non-commissioned officers and men of Volunteer Mobile Battery are reported:—

Killed in action:—Bombardier G. Avanis (2), late of Finlay Fleming and Co., Rangoon. Corporal W. Steward, Overseer, Rangoon. Gunner O. Mullerwarh of Moulmein Volunteer Artillery.

Wounded:—Gunners Deotjen, Varona, Blazey, Christsen, Mcgordon and Gilbert, Bombadier Barinic and sergeant Hales.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The death of the actress Ada Rehan is announced.

Ada Rehan was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1860 and was educated at Brooklyn, U. S. A. She made her first appearance on the stage in 1874 as Clara in "Across the Continent" at Newark, New Jersey. In 1875 she joined Mr. John Drew's "stock" Company at Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where she played a number of parts: a season in Louisville, Kentucky, followed where she played Ophelia to the late Edwin Booth's Hamlet, Virginia in "Virginius," with the late John McCullough, and many other leading parts. She also played "stock" seasons at Albany, New York, and Baltimore. Miss Rehan made her first appearance on the New York stage at Wood's Museum 26th April, 1875, in "Thoroughbred," and first appeared at Daly's 30th September, 1879, as Lu Ten Eyck in "Divorce." She remained a member of Augustin Daly's Company from that date until his death in 1899, playing over 200 parts during the interval. Her first appearance in London was at Toole's Theatre in 1884 as Flos in "Casting the Boomerang" and also appeared at the Strand (1886), the Gaiety (1888), the Lyceum (1890) and Daly's (1893-1895). Miss Rehan had not appeared on the stage since 1906.

THE REARING OF KINE.

A NEW SCHEME FOR THE CARE OF BOMBAY CALVES.

(From a Correspondent.)

There are probably more than 500 cows of good breeds kept for milk in Bombay by wealthy Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan shettias. The cows are well cared for and keep fairly good health but what becomes of their calves? Open air, free exercise, good grazing and pure sparkling water of a running brook are necessary for the healthy upbringing of delicate young calves. These do not, as a rule, fall to the lot of Bombay-born calves. In the crowded and stuffy atmosphere of Bombay they sicken and die either in the stables of their kind and loving owners, in the Pinjrapoles or in the humble huts of villagers to whom they are occasionally given away by their masters. For want of a reliable institution possessing the necessary advantages to rear such calves a large number of valuable young stock of cattle is at present lost to this Presidency. Rao Bahadur Madhavrao Somji Moray, who has endowed the Moray dispensary at Malvan and who is an inamdar and khot of some villages in the Ratnagiri District, has therefore arranged to start a calves-rearing institution, under suitable conditions, in the village of Ainal, taluka Devgad, in the Ratnagiri District. Rao Bahadur Madhavrao is the khot of half of this large village of Ainal and has in his possession about 656 acres of private excellent grazing and grass land on a low hill-side which he wishes to utilise for the purpose of this institution. The land is well-watered and there is an abundance of excellent grazing and grass and of good running water for calves reared on the farm. An experienced supervisor has already been appointed by the Rao Bahadur, to look after this farm. A separate pen will be built for the calves of each year and each year's calves will be tended by separate cow-boys. Each calf will be given a separate registry number and a brass or copper badge bearing this number will be kept tied round the neck of each calf. Against this registry number will be entered in the register the history of the calf with its description, from the date of its being given over to the farm up to its final disposal on leaving the institution, so that, the history of each calf will be traceable from the register at any time and the donors of calves and the officers of the Agricultural Department will have free access to it at any time and the enquiries of the donors respecting their calves will be promptly replied to once a year. The institution will be maintained on strict humanitarian principles according to Hindu religious ideals, in respect of kine and all possible care will be taken of the calves committed to its charge. It is, therefore, requested that kind owners of cows in Bombay, who wish to give their calves to this institution will kindly intimate their wish with their clear address at their early convenience to Rao Bahadur Madhavrao Somjee Moray at Malvan, District Ratnagiri, so that he may be able to arrange in time for the reception of the calves on the farm and to depute a trustworthy agent to take charge of the calves from the owners and to bring them to Malvan by a specially hired suitable phatemar in March or April when the weather is favourable for the voyage.

The details of this scheme have been discussed with Dr. Deo of the Servants of India Society, with the present Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, and with others and have received their cordial approval. Bhatia merchants have been residing at Malvan for several generations and the Gusrat cows which they keep with them have been found to do well in that climate. Rao Bahadur Madhavrao has found by personal experience that Aden and Sindhi cows thrive equally well in the Konkan climate.

It remains now with the Bombay Shetias to support this institution by handing over their calves, which they cannot bring up satisfactorily in Bombay, so as to enable them to grow up into useful cows and bullocks.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED AND A GERMAN CONSUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

At the Lahore Conspiracy supplementary trial to-day Aman Singh, first of the old set of approvers, identified some accused and deposed at considerable length. His evidence included a description of the growth and development of the Indian revolutionary movement in America and the return to India of a large number of men to demand rights by the force of arms, if necessary, the journeyy home by steamer, their visit to the German Consul at Galtan and the revolutionary harangues on board the ship. He narrated the incidents of the arrival of the party in this country and gave a long account of the unlawful activities by the returned emigrants in the Punjab, setting forth details of their meetings and gatherings, printing and dissemination of seditious literature, arrangement to make bomb-shells, collection of bomb ingredients, manufacture of bombs, visit of Rash Behari Bose to the Punjab, receipt of bombs, and revolvers from Benares, sending emissaries in different directions to start in February a rising simultaneously at various places and his own movements between Lahore and Amritsar to further the plans of the conspiracy. Witness also referred to the Chabba and other dacoities for which his companions set out after informing him of their intention and described the efforts they made to seduce the troops at Lahore and elsewhere. He recounted the preparations for a general rising as previously testified to and concluded with a repetition of his statement regarding the police raid of the Lahore Mochi Gate house on the 19th February 1915, and stated that business in America had become slack on account of the war and many Indians were thrown out of employment.

At the special request of the accused the court will not sit to-morrow which is Guru Gobind Singh's birthday.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

BUDGET ESTIMATES DISCUSSED.

SALARIES OF CLERKS.

MR. WACHA'S PROPOSAL.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation the budget was discussed. Without much discussion the estimates on the income side were passed without any change.

The next item of importance was the increase in the salaries of the Municipal clerks Mr. Wacha moved an amendment that they should be given larger increases and should start on a salary of Rs. 30, but this proposal was opposed by the Commissioner, as he considered that the Corporation were already too generous to the clerks. The discussion was adjourned to Thursday next, when the expenditure side of the budget would also be taken up.

The Corporation on the motion of Mr. J. A. Wadia recorded the following resolution received from the Karachi Municipality.

"That this Municipality deeply grieves the loss of the greatest Indian Corporator in the death of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., whose self-less, devoted, single-minded and most valuable services to the Municipality of the City of his birth will serve as a shining example of civic usefulness to all the present and future generations of Municipal Corporators."

Dr. Dadachanji moved that a letter from Mr. D. D. Sathaaye, suggesting that the Municipal Act be amended so as to entitle the following to vote at Municipal elections be referred to the committee already appointed for considering amendments to the Municipal Act:—

(1) Persons paying a monthly rent of Rs. 40 or more or paying income tax to the extent of Rs. 20 per annum.

(2) Graduates or diploma holders of recognised Educational Institutions.

He forwarded extracts from the Municipal Acts of Calcutta and Madras pointing out that these, as well as the Bombay District Municipal Act, contain more liberal provisions than those embodied in the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1916-17.

The Corporation then considered the Budget estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1916-17 framed by the Standing Committee. Mr. N. V. Mandlik in introducing the estimates said:—

The Budget estimates that I have the honour to submit to the Corporation will, I trust, be regarded as being at once simple and satisfactory. It has been estimated that.—

	Rs.
Our opening balance according to the latest date available will be	41,10,823
Our Income	1,31,75,000
Our Expenditure	1,38,29,228
And our Closing balance	34,56,595

It is proposed to meet the deficit of Rs. 6,54,228 from the surplus cash balance so that happily there is no proposal for increase or decrease in taxation and no room for controversy.

Mr. President, last year when our Budget estimates were framed, no country, no Great City, no Corporation, no public institution knew how it stood and how it would stand later. Twelve months have since rolled by. The end of the titanic struggle that has cast a gloom all over the world is not yet within sight. But in the interval we have gained some experience of the influence of war conditions on our finance. We have fortunately seen our resources so far unaffected. Whether the adverse effect will not be felt later, and to what extent, it is difficult to say with any degree of certitude, but this much is certain—our stable sources of revenue have maintained their elasticity and our financial position at this moment gives no cause for anxiety. We must, however, not forget the fact that this is chiefly due to the the might of the British Power which has so successfully commanded the seas and preserved peace and tranquility in this country. Last year owing to the total uncertainty that prevailed, as a matter of caution, our income was rather underestimated and a deficit of Rs. 6,23,000 was anticipated. Fortunately there has been a rise in income and according to the revised estimates for the current year, a surplus of at least rupees one lakh may be expected at the end of the year. There is no reason however to suppose that our experiences during the next year will be the same and I wish to emphasize the fact that the estimates for the ensuing year are based on past experience of war conditions and that if the same conditions that obtained in the past sixteen months continue during the next year, the actuals will closely approximate the estimates. It has been often said that our revenue is generally underestimated and expenditure over-estimated, but I may assure the House that on this occasion all possible factors of expansion have been carefully taken into account and it would be chimerical to harbour any hopes of windfalls. There may be perhaps some savings in expenditure, but so far as we can see at present, no grant seems to have been provided that is not likely to be utilized.

HOW TO MEET A DEFICIT.

It will perhaps be urged that if that is so, if a deficit of nearly six lakhs and a half is inevitable, why not raise taxation? In fact such a suggestion was ably put forward at the Standing Committee by our valued colleague,—Sir Sassoon David,—and it was supported by my friends Mr. Chunilal Mehta and Mr. Todd. Now, Sir, no doubt the ideal budget is one in which the expenditure side is balanced by the income side As a rule it is bad finance to adopt deficit budgets. But there are exceptions to the rule and I submit the present is an occasion when a departure from the rule is desirable and justifiable.

As I have just said the year opens with a cash balance of Rs. 41 lakhs against the minimum of rupees one lakh required by law. If we deduct from this amount the contribution payable to the City Improvement Trust and the statutory minimum, the un-hypothecated balance works out at rupees 29 lakhs—still a very substantial reserve!

The members of the Corporation are aware that at this Board we have often had lively debates as to whether we are justified in swelling our balances to such a large extent. There is a feeling here against this policy. For instance, our esteemed colleague, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, has always been one of the staunchest advocates of the policy of returning balances to the rate-payers in the shape of reduced taxation. It is not advisable to reduce taxation when it is probable that our increasing wants would necessitate taxation being put up at its old level in a year or two. But the balances can properly be used to postpone any increase in taxation by meeting the annual deficits out of them, and this is what has been proposed during the last three years. For the year 1914-15, we anticipated a deficit of Rs. 2½ lakhs and proposed to meet it from the balances. The actual deficit however was only Rs. 39,000. For the current year also we budgetted for a deficit of Rs. 6,23,000, and we propose to draw upon our balances next year by providing for a deficit of 6½ lakhs. So long as we hold a balance in Excess of what our normal requirements warrant, it is obviously the most equitable and desirable course to meet deficits from the surplus balances rather than to raise taxation to make the two ends meet.

Our expenditure has now reached the record figure of Rs. 1,38,29,228, showing an advance of Rs. 9,38,000, over the figure for the current year. The following are the principle items of increase and the reasons for them are given in the Commissioner's Note on the Budget:—

	Rs.
General Superintendence	15,426
Assessment and Collector Department.	25,405
Fire Brigade	19,504
Public Gardens	16,353
Public Works Department	2,93,104
Public Health including Markets	73,899
Municipal Debt	3,48,982
Pensions and Gratuities &c.	14,000
Primary Education	48,000
Contribution to the City Improvement Trust	60,000
Increase to Staff	25,000
Total	9,39,673

One feature of the ensuing year's expenditure requires special mention and that is the revision of the pay of some of the establishments. The revised schedule will be placed separately before you for your approval and a provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in this Budget to meet the increase if the revision meets with the approval of the Corporation. It is gratifying to find that notwithstanding the circumstances of the year the clerical establishment will now get an increase in salary. The revised schedule refers only to the indoor establishments and proposals for revising the scale of salaries of outdoor establishment are awaited from the Commissioner.

The following statement of our actual income and expenditure for the past five years shows that our expenditure has been growing at a much faster rate than our income and if it continues to grow at the same rate, enhanced taxation will be inevitable:—

STATEMENT.

Year	Income	Expenditure	
1910—11	1,21,96,149	1,12,81,871	1,12,81,871
1911—12	1,26,25,789	1,19,84,561 Less 5,00,000 (plague charges)	1,14,84,562
1912—13	1,27,41,589	1,19,91,089 Less 3,10,058 (plague charges)	1,16,81,587
1913—14	1,28,76,501	1,21,48,926 Less 1,00,000 (plague charges)	1,20,48,926
1914—15	1,24,13,366	1,24,88,646 Less 35,455 (for Halalkhore Chawls)	1,24,58,191

The revised estimates for the current year give a total expenditure of Rs. 1,33,29,012 and the estimates for the ensuing year augment that figure by five lakhs! Obviously it seems impossible to meet this outlay without increasing taxes. However it is no use attempting to cross the bridge until we reach it. Probably even next year we may find ourselves in a position to Budget for our expenditure without resorting to any increase in taxation. All that I would like to submit at this stage is that it is much sounder policy to take more from the rate-payers and provide more comforts and amenities than to take less and put off necessary reforms. And may I Sir, just ask the rate-payers to remember that so far as Municipal taxation is concerned, they have to feel thankful that they have so far been lightly taxed, compared with the increasing comforts, conveniences and amenities of life that the Municipality caters for them.

It is now 50 years since the Municipal Act of 1865 was passed, under which a duly constituted Corporation was formed. Reading the accounts of these days, we know what the sanitation of those days was. What was the water-supply, the drainage-system the lighting, etc. And yet, Sir, the burden of taxation in those days was in no way lighter, if not heavier than it now is. There was then a house rate of 5 to 10 per cent., a Police rate of 3 per cent., a lighting rate of 2 per cent. in addition to the water and halalkhore rates. Even the wheel-tax schedule was somewhat more formidable. Now we pay Rs. 11 for a carriage and horse per quarter. Fifty years ago the wheel-tax was Rs. 13 per quarter for a single horse and carriage. Then there were the licenses for professions, trades and callings (not excluding doctors) under which individuals and companies paid a tax varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 1,000 per annum. No doubt it will be said that considering the total amount raised from the taxes, the incidence per head was then lighter than is now is. But, Sir, this question of incidence is a very complicated one. There are ways and ways of working out the incidence and, ways and ways of interpreting it. Only the other day the Hon. Mr. Wacha gave us an exposition of this question, and he pointed out that if owing to the immense appreciation of landed property in this City, the incidence of taxation seems to be much higher compared with the incidence in other cities of India, it does not necessarily mean an oppressive burden. I feel sure, Sir, the intelligent rate-payers of Bombay, will never grudge a rise in taxes within the statutory limits so long as they see that the money raised by the Municipality has been well spent.

I shall not detain the House any longer. Sir, in conclusion I have only to add that gratifying as the Budget estimates are, we are thankful to our able and energetic Commissioner—Mr. Cadell—for presenting us with such a simple, satisfactory and stimulating exposition of our finances.

Mr. Whyte seconded the proposition.

MR. WACHA ON RATIO OF EXPENDITURE RUNNING FASTER.

Mr. Wacha said that the Budget estimates as framed were very satisfactory. The Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner deserved their thanks. But there were one or two matters on which he would like to make a few remarks. The Chairman of the Standing Committee had said that the ratio of expenditure was running faster than the income. That was not a new thing. For the last five or six years the annual Budget reviews had showed that that had been the case. But how far were they trying to bring about a better state of things. Was it a sound policy that the income should outrun the expenditure. That was a weak point in our Municipal finance. Although the expenditure had been increasing for the last many years nothing had been done so far to check it. That was the point. He hoped that the Municipal Commissioner would bring about a better state of things, so that they might not have to complain. But the day of reckoning might come, when there might be a deficit of six or seven lakhs and then they would have to increase the taxation. He did not agree with the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Commissioner that whenever there was a deficit in the income, it should be made up from the cash balance. But they must remember that these surplus cash balances were not meant for that purpose, and he found fault with the Budget on that account. It was an unsound principle that the excess of expenditure should be met from the surplus cash balances. Another matter he complained about was that he could say from the information supplied monthly or from other sources what were the surplus cash balances. Mr. Wacha said that steps should be taken to adjust the items taken from the surplus cash balances. He should have liked to know from the Chairman of the Standing Committee what was the present position of these balances.

SET-BACKS.

Another subject was about set-backs. They were sanctioning set-backs without considering the amounts they had spent. He would like to know what would be their liability on the set-backs the Corporation had already sanctioned. The position was that they had overdrawn to the amount of four lakhs. They were groping in the dark. It was better to put their house in order as far as the surplus cash balances and set-backs were concerned. The Corporation's finances were no doubt very sound, but some of the defects he had pointed out must be removed. They should not shut their eyes to these things. It was the duty of the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner to put this in order.

Referring to the burden of taxation, Mr. Wacha said, that the question was a very controversial one. Various causes had to be taken into consideration. The Commissioner had said that they were working in the dark last year, and that they did not know their position. But Mr. Baptista and the speaker had done their duty in the matter, and had pointed that the Town Duty was too much under-estimated, and he was glad to say that the figure of duty on sugar had improved to the extent of nearly two lakhs, which had done a great deal to minimise the deficit. It was necessary to be cautious in framing estimates, but too much caution was to be deprecated. On the whole Mr. Wacha congratulated the Corporation that the estimates were nicely framed and said that great credit was due to the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia referring to the question of taxation said that it would be mere folly to call upon the people to pay an increased taxation at this juncture. The framers of the Budget had taken this into consideration, and personally he had gone into the matter of drawing upon surplus cash balances carefully, which amount was very handsome at the present moment. If they would not draw upon the surplus balances they would have had to increase the burden of taxation, which would have created a great deal of soreness and irritation. With regard to the expenditure on set-backs, although the amounts had been increasing it should be very easy for the Corporation to recoup themselves by selling the land they had on hand. He thought that the Corporation should hand back the surplus land, after making the necessary improvements, to the landlords.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said that if they had an ideal budget the expenditure and income sides would tally exactly, and there would be no difference in the items. But that was not possible. The Chairman had shown that they had taken from the tax-payers during the last five years a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs, and no public body was entitled to levy taxation beyond its requirements. If the Corporation had recovered more money than was actually necessary, then their first duty was to refund that back to them. It was laid down in the Act that the surplus cash balance should not be more than one lakh every year, the idea being that there should be an equilibrium. But their revenue had increased by leaps and bounds and so had the expenditure, and they found that it would be impossible to meet the expenditure unless they drew upon the cash balances. He did not wish to criticise the system of purposely underestimating, but it was impossible to estimate correctly when a huge revenue was concerned. Even a difference of 2 per cent. would mean nearly five lakhs of rupees. He said that the suggestion of the Standing Committee that they should draw upon the cash balances was the right one.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that there was the possibility of their income stopping increasing during the next five years. He did not think it was right that they should increase their taxation in the face of a surplus cash balance of Rs. 25 lakhs. The income had increased to a large extent as was anticipated, but the expenditure had also increased. Western ideas were coming more and more; they wanted better lighting, better drainage, better roads and so on. All these improvements required money, and for that purpose taxation would have to be increased. He said that the time would come when they would have to increase their taxation. In times to come medical relief would alone take up a very large amount out of their income. As long as they had surplus cash balances in hand there was no necessity of increasing the taxes.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner said that most of the objections raised by Mr. Wacha were theoretical. They had been told that they should not put the figure of estimates on the income side down, but the speaker did not see any harm in that. Sometimes there was a large saving in expenditure too. In the present year there was a saving of eighty-five thousand rupees in the expenditure on works, etc., and although it was not a large amount, it was satisfactory. There was nothing objectionable in not increasing taxation and meeting the excess of expenditure from the surplus cash balances. In the long run the Corporation would have to increase their taxation. He admitted that it was not a good thing for a long time to meet their excess expenditure from the surplus cash balances. The proper amount for the cash balance was Rs. 20 lakhs, and they were going to reduce it to that amount.

The budget estimates were then put to the vote and passed by the Corporation.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik then put the items on the income side to vote according to the different heads and they were passed. The expenditure side of the budget would be taken at the next meeting of the Corporation.

SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

The Corporation then took up the question of the salaries of the clerks and Mr. Mandlik moved:

"That the Second Report, of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee, regarding increases in establishment grants proposed to be incorporated in the Budget for 1916-17 and the revision of the schedule of pay for the Municipal Establishments, be approved and adopted, and that sanction be given to the increases in establishment grants and the revision of the schedule of pay recommended by the Sub-Committee, subject to the sanction of the Corporation under Section 79 of the Municipal Act."

Mr. Mandlik said that it would be impossible to please all, but he hoped that the clerical staff at any rate would get some relief. Sir. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman seconded the proposal.

Mr. Wacha moved an amendment that:—

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution of the 3rd December the Corporation approve of the salary of the last grade of clerical appointments being fixed at Rs. 30-3-45 subject to the understanding that if any clerk receives no increase in the salary for three years after having obtained the maximum salary of the grade he should, unless considered unfit for promotion, be given a personal allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem until promoted to the higher appointment.

That the schedule received with the Standing Committee's Resolution be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for report to a Committee with a request that they will call for proposals for the revision of the salaries of the staff not included in the schedule and place before the Corporation a complete schedule of the establishments with their salaries revised in the light of past experience and the consideration of conditions now obtaining."

Mr. Wacha said that the poorly paid clerks had not had their salaries much increased. It seemed to him that those who had much got more and those who had little got less. They should have used a little more generosity in the treatment of the clerks. The Government was treating their staff in a better manner. With a view to improving their position he moved that amendment for a small committee of really business men.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment.

NO USE BEING GENEROUS.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the matter had been discussed by him and prepared on general lines to be as fair as possible. The Corporation must think very carefully the whole matter. It was no use being generous The point was that the Corporation should not only consider their own interests, but also those of other bodies. If the Corporation paid higher salaries than other bodies they would be doing injustice to them. It was a very serious thing that the Municipality should pay a higher rate than the market rate.

Mr. Wacha:—The question is whether it is the market rate.

The Commissioner continuing said that the most important point was that they should give a living wage. Those who had merits should receive higher salaries, but those who had not should receive only a fixed sum. He did not want to give promotions to undeserving men. To ascertain what was a living wage they had to consider what was the pay arranged in the first instance, and how and in what manner living had increased of late years. Some items had increased he admitted. As regards the local allowance paid by the Government the Commissioner said it was a temporary allowance. If the Corporation would consider the pay of their clerks they would see that it was large. The railway companies started their clerks on a pay of Rs. 10.

Mr. Wacha:—It is a miserable salary.

The Commissioner said that it would be impossible to start clerks on a salary of Rs. 30. It would be a very large item. Generally the Municipal clerks were employed when they were young and according to the schedule prepared now when they grew up and would come to have a family of their own they would get a salary of Rs. 45, which would be gradually increased as years went on. His object was to make the grade as regular as possible. A great deal had been done to increase the pay of the clerks. Referring to the letter which had appeared in the press Mr. Cadell said that they were very disloyal attacks and had come from the Assessment Department where the clerks had not been given any increase. There was a leader in a newspaper that very morning which had referred to the question of the salaries of the Municipal clerks.

Mr. Wacha: I have nothing to do with that article.

The Commissioner said he did not say that Mr. Wacha had written it. He then gave the figures of clerks who had not passed any examination and said that out of 471 clerks 343 had not passed any examination. They were an entirely unskilled body. The Assessment Department was the one from which the attacks had emanated in the Press. In that department 73 per cent. were unskilled. He was going into the question of getting employment through the agency of "chits" from their relatives or other persons. He had asked for reports every month showing how many persons had been appointed. There should be a stricter entry into the Municipal Offices. He did not know whether there was any one with a guilty conscience in the Corporation, but they should not send men with "chits." Therefore he said for the men of the class they get they were very well paid. They were paying a good deal more than other offices. He wanted to do justice to the clerks, to the Corporation and to the taxpayers. The proposed increases were fair and equitable.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned to Thursday, the 13th instant.

KHANDESH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

INTERESTING FUNCTION AT AMALNER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMALNER, Jan. 10.

A very interesting function took place yesterday afternoon in Amalner in connection with the Khandesh Education Society. Mr. Rothfield the popular Collector of East Khandesh, who is also the President of the Society graced the occasion with his presence and performed the opening ceremony of the Ganapatrao Ramkrishna Bapat Hostel which is a handsome structure worth nearly Rs. 20,000 accommodating about 50 boys. The institution is named after its liberal donor who has offered. Rs. 7,500. Leading gentlemen from East and West Khandesh were present and Mrs. Rothfield was kind enough to distribute the prizes to the successful students in the school. The programme included some benedictory and welcome songs and interesting dialogues particularly one between Miss Wartak and her brother. Great enthusiasm was created when Mr. Pratapshet, a citizen of Amalner announced that a friend of his was prepared to offer a handsome donation to the extent of Rs. 10,000 to the Society, provided a lump sump of Rs. 30,000 be collected within a week. This was further enhanced when Mrs. and Mr. Rothfield headed the list of subscribers with Rs. 100 each and were followed by the Deputy Collector, Mr. Kelkar and others. It is hoped that the appeal will receive a hearty and immediate response from the whole Khandesh public and add to the prosperous career of the Society. The national anthem and "pan-supari" closed the proceedings of the day.

FREEDOM OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

POLITICAL CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

The French press is at present the freest in Europe; it is altogether free from political censorship, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." When the present Government was formed the Socialists and Radicals stuck out for a political free press, and a censorship strictly limited to things of military significance. The batch of French papers just arrived here from Paris show many remarkable signs of the new *regime*. One may take, for example, two articles. One is an article in "l'Humanite" by M. Renaudel, who succeeded after the assassination of Jaures to the leadership of the rench Socials. It discusses the problem of Salonika, and states the arguments for and against the complete withdrawal. The arguments which M. Renaudel states against evacuation are that it would be an open check to the Allies, that it would be the abandonment of Serbia as a 'gage," and that Roumania would thereupon attack Russia. In favour of evacuating Salonika M. Renaudel adduces the danger to the Allied forces and the magnitude of the enemy forces. He sums up by saying that the problems is extremely difficult.

Bue even more remarkable than this frank discussion of the military policy of the Allies in the Balkans is an article by M. Clemenceau in his paper "L'Homme Enchaine" on the recent Franco-British War Council at Calais. M. Clemenceau discusses the question of the Salonika expedition, and his criticisms of the part played by England. Italy, and Russia are very frank, particularly his references to the British proportion of the expedition and to the inaction of Russia and Italy. This new freedom of the French pres may be good or bad—probably it is both, but at all events it is a new fact. It is worth considering whether it does not call for a responsive frankness on the part of the first instance, and how and in what manner English press, a frankness which, of course, would be always restrained here as in France by loyalty and courtesy towards our Allies.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

SPLENDID RECORD OF A YEAR'S WORK.

The following is taken from the Seventh Annual Report of the work done during the year 1914-15 by the Seva Sadan Society which has been carrying on its work quietly and unostentatiously yet more efficiently and ably than before:—

The Seva Sadan Society which has for its chief object the rendering of Social, Educational and Medical Service through Indian Sisters both regular and lay, is the first and unique of its kind in India.

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS.

This Home is located in the old bungalow on the premises of the Society. It receives and maintains destitute women and children who have no home, educates them and trains them up in some crafts which would be useful to them in after life.

Till September 1914, the number of inmates in this Home was 56. As the present accommodation was found quite insufficient for this large number, the number had to be reduced to 31 as at present by providing accommodation for seventeen children in the Surat Anath Balashram and for four more in the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage and by finding out employment for others. Our warmest thanks are due to these two Institutions for relieving us of such a large number of children.

Of the 31 inmates now in this Home 9 are adult women and the ages of the remaining children vary from three to thirteen. One infant was admitted when it was just a few days old and we are glad to say she is thriving well and is now a year old.

There were ten new admissions during the year, of these five were sent by the Police Commissioner of Bombay, two whose mothers had been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, by the District Magistrate Ratnagiri and three by private individuals, of whom two are young widows and have no one to support them.

One girl who was admitted pending inquiries for her relatives and who was found straying in the streets was handed over to her uncle when found. There were three deaths during the year and six, of whom two were admitted pending inquiries by the Police for their relatives, ran away.

Nine children attend regular school and six women attend our Home classes.

Cane industry has been introduced since the beginning of last year and we are glad to say the inmates are making good progress.

The adult women have all the household work divided among them, such as cooking, grinding, washing clothes and attending upon sick and infirm children. The inmates live harmoniously and happily as members of one great family, have regular morning and evening prayers and are supervised by an elderly and experienced matron.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

This Home is still located in the new Gamdevi Building. In connection with this Home, we have a work-class. An expert tailor assisted by a Parsi lady teaches cutting and sewing. In this class, besides the resident students, outsiders also are admitted free but good care is taken to ascertain that these latter belong to poor and respectable families. The object of the Society is to make them self-supporting. They are first taught sewing and cutting out. After they pass the prescribed examinations, order work is entrusted to them and they are paid for the work they do. We are glad to say that some of the girls with about four hours' work a day are now able to earn from fifteen to twenty rupees per month and are at the same time taught English, Gujerati, Singing and Drawing quite free. The attendance of girls was fairly good and the total number on the roll was 30.

CUTTING CLASS.

For the benefit of girls of middle class families, a special cutting class has been opened since October 1913. Owing to the limited accommodation at our disposal we have to restrict the number of students in this class to thirty-five and have to refuse new applicants every month. Of the thirty-five pupils on the roll, two are Native Christians, nine Hindus and the remaining Parsis. Both the work-class and the cutting class are personally supervised by two of our honorary workers to whom we are sincerely thankful.

COOKERY DEPARTMENT.

The cookery department opened since November 1913, has been making good progress also. Poor girls and women are taught pastry as an industry. They are encouraged with small scholarships and one free meal in the beginning. We are glad to say two of our girls were awarded prizes at the recent sale of confectionery under the auspices of the Zarthosti Stri Mandal and are now able to earn with about three hours' work from six to eight annas per day, while one working for about five hours a day earns about Rs. 30 per month.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

There is also a Hosiery Department. A Parsi lady, an inmate of the Parsi Ashram, teaches in this class and girls are taught to turn out fine socks, stockings and other useful articles which continued to have a good sale throughout the year.

LITERARY CLASSES.

These classes are also free for other non-resident poor girls. There are four lady teachers, of whom one is paid and three honorary. These latter, one a graduate and the other two undergraduates, are inmates of the ashrams and teach English. In these classes, besides knitting and embroidery, English is taught upto Standard VI and Gujerati upto Standard V. These classes are specially meant for grown up

(Continued on page 10.)

MR. BONAR LAW ON THE COALITION.

THE PARTY TRUCE.

PATH OF PATRIOTIC DUTY.

SOME PLAIN WORDS TO UNIONISTS.

THE PLURAL VOTING BILL.

Mr. Bonar Law made an important pronouncement in the House of Commons on December 14 during the debate on the motion for the second reading of the Parliament and Registration Bill. Mr. Cowan (L. Aberdeenshire, E.) had moved the rejection of the Bill, holding that the Coalition Government was a failure and that a General Election should be welcomed at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Law, speaking in support of the Government, said that a General Election at present was unthinkable, and after a warm insistance upon the patriotism of the Unionist Opposition in the first stages of the war, he declared frankly that, though circumstances might arise in which he would find it necessary to leave the Government, he could not leave it upon a party issue. He urged his old friends to bear in mind that he could not be half in and half out of the Government. He had counted the cost of joining the Coalition, and he had not gone in blindfold. But if he had lost the confidence of his party he would be of no further use to the Government.

Mr. Bonar Law said.—As regards those speeches which dealt with the idea that there should be no prolongation of the life of this Parliament, I think that they answered themselves, and when Mr. Cowan argued that the wives of the soldiers might represent them at the election, that in itself is a sufficiently clear indication of the inadvisability of an election at this time (hear, hear.). But I put it on very much stronger grounds than the nature of the register. I think that it is quite possible that circumstances may arise which may make an election inevitable whatever the register, and so far as I am concerned I should not have any distrust of the verdict of my countrymen whatever register was used upon an issue such as this, on which the whole country is united (cheers.) But I do ask any members of the House who are in favour of an election now to ask themselves how it can possibly do any good, and whether it might not do a great deal of harm (cheers).

What in the world could we fight about? (hear, hear). I could see the sense of it if there were in this House or in the country an organised opposition which would fight an election on a clear issue. But what is the object of having an election, if the conditions which prevail to-day are still prevailing?

From no point of view that any sensible man can consider would such an election be of any value, and it might introduce an element of discord throughout the whole country, and particularly with regard to labour, which everybody would deeply regret (cheers).

With regard to the Plural Voting Bill, I think that it is necessary for me to try not so much to justify the course I have taken as to explain quite frankly the principle on which we have acted in connection with it. Let me say at the outset that it is difficult for me to feel keenly interested in that Bill or anything else of the same kind which arises at this time We all in this House, with very few exceptions, have the same feeling, and, indeed, any criticism which is directed against the Governments is not on the ground that we are too much in earnest about the war, but rather arises from the fear that we are not sufficiently in earnest about the war. I recognise that we who represent the Unionist party in this Government have a responsibility to our party, and that I in particular, as the leader of that party in this House, am the trustee of the party's interests, and have no right to give them away. That is true; but I would remind the House as a whole, and especially my hon. friends, that at the time the Coalition was formed we as a party made, as I think, the biggest party sacrifice which a political party can ever make (hear, hear.) That is to say we abandoned what we believed to be a prospect of getting office ourselves and of dispossessing those who had so long occupied it. At a meeting of our party in the Carlton Club I used these words:—

"We might have thought, and, as a matter of fact, I did think, that from a purely political point of view, perhaps from their own fault, perhaps from causes beyond the control of any Government, the Government were losing their hold upon the country, and that we had only to wait for the fruit to drop into our hands."

Whether I was right or wrong, that was our view, and the whole party approved. In my opinion the country is not in less danger to-day than it was then, and the same considerations which influenced us then are considerations which influence those of us in the Government in every action we take now.

THE PARTY TRUCE.

What is this controversy about? This Plural Voting Bill is a purely partisan measure, and I am going to put as fairly as I can the two views on this matter. Our party say that not merely did the Prime Minister say that he would not introduce controversial legislation, but from the nature of the case a party measure like the Plural Voting Bill cannot be passed under present conditions. We say then that it is the fortune of war, and if the war had ended soon enough to enable you to get the advantage of your Bill we would have allowed it to pass because we could not help it. We say that the war cannot be ignored, and that the Bill ought to be dead not by our action, but by the course of circumstances. And I think that my hon friends resent most of all that it is kept alive by the action of a Government which contains members who have been bitterly hostile to that Bill (Ministerial cheers). I say quite frankly I think that is an unanswerable case, but the fact that a case is unanswerable does not end it (laughter). In politics I am sure everybody must have felt as Macbeth felt as he saw Banquo's ghost, that "the times have been that when the brains were out the man would die." In political controversy, when the brains are out the man does not die (laughter). He is just as much alive as ever, and I can say for myself with perfect sincerity that at the time I was leading the Opposition there were few other subjects on which I felt more strongly than I do about this; that there was no case on the other side, but that did not prevent the case from being made. It is the same here. They do answer it. I will try to give the case of those who are in favour of this Bill (laughter). They say quite truly that when the party truce was agreed upon the bargain was that neither party, so far as it could be arranged, was to suffer in consequence of the war. To that everybody in the House agreed. I can assure the House that neither the Prime Minister nor I had been spending much time in discussing the subject (hear, hear). Their case is that they have a majority which would carry that Bill. They are not going to do so. They think that the very principle on which the truce exists justifies them in saying not that they should be allowed to carry this Bill, but that the rights which they have in it should be kept alive.

UNITY ON THE WAR.

It was not the merits which influenced me in taking the course I did; it was the facts. I did my best to find out whether it was really true that the Liberal members felt as strongly on their point of view as my hon. friends felt upon theirs. I was told that it was true. If that is the case, whatever the merits, surely if there is any desire not that the Coalition Government should continue but that the attempt should be continued of carrying on this war as a united nation and a united House (cheers), surely, if the facts were as I have described them, it is a clear case for an attempt at a compromise, whatever the merits (hear, hear). I thought so, and the compromise, such as it is, was my own proposal. I think it meant only this, that we should try to shove the quarrel over for the present, and let it arise, if necessary, later on.

Of course, I recognise that that gives an advantage to those in favour of the Bill, and that it will put them in a better position than they are in to-day. I admit that it means no advantage, but I can see no other way of arriving at anything that did not mean a quarrel.

But, after all, let us look at it clearly. I do not forget our party interests, and when the time comes I shall try as hard as I ever tried before to prevent this Bill from passing into law. But look at the probabilities. We cannot obviously carry it any more next year than now while the war is going on. It is quite possible that when the war is over there will still be time; but the moment it is over—and in that case, remember on that assumption we, Unionist members, will have assisted to win this war if the Government holds on as long as that—but the moment it is over the Prime Minister must announce one day in the Cabinet: "I have no longer any use for the services of my Unionist colleagues." They will go. He will form a party Government for the express purpose of carrying this partisan legislation. I do not think it is likely, and, what is more, I doubt if this House of Commons, although it contains a majority very much hostile to the party to which I belong, would back him in doing it. I am perfectly certain of this, so far as I can judge, if the Prime Minister wished to do it, and if the House of Commons backed him up in doing it, when the election came we as a party would gain infinitely more from the way in which we had been treated than we should lose by the passing of a dozen Plural Voting Bills (cheers). That is my view.

I ask the House to consider what was the alternative. It was this: that I should say to the Prime Minister. "We will have nothing to do with this Bill. If you like, turn us out, and carry it if you can." What reply would he have given? I know what reply I should have given in the same circumstances. I should have said:

Do you think that is fair? Remember that we have a majority which could carry the Bill to day if we chose. Of course, to that extent you are right. But why cannot we do it? It is because the necessities of the country owing to the war prevent us from taking advantage of our majority to carry a party measure. Are not you taking advantage of that situation in insisting on our party losing rights, such as they are, to which, whether they are justified or not; they think they have a legitimate claim?

That would be the answer I would have made. I do not know what would have happened. I do not need to consider that, for I should not have done it under any circumstances, and that for two reasons. The first is, I do not think that it would have been fair. There is another.

I can well believe it is possible that circumstances may arise which may make it necessary for me or for some of my colleagues to leave the Government, and perhaps even to try to get rid of it. But I cannot conceive it possible that I at a time like this should leave the Government on any question which is or could be regarded as a party issue.

If I were thinking of party interests alone I should say that we as a party could make no greater mistake than to quarrel on such an issue. The country cares nothing about the Plural Voting Bill one way or the other. Whosoever's fault it was, the result would be a condemnation of all our parties.

REASON FOR PRIDE.

I say this to my hon. friends. I think the Unionist party has a right to be proud of the part which it has played since the war began. There never was an Opposition conducted in such a way as ours was conducted for ten months. I do hope whatever happens—I can quite believe that our party for other reasons may think it necessary to go into Opposition—but I do hope whatever happens, that that record broken, and that no one in the future can say that our party was influenced by party motives or sacrificed the interests of the nation for the sake of any party issue (cheers). I have the advantage, though I think it is a doubtful advantage sometimes, that owing to the fact that when I was made leader of the party in this House, I was taken from the ranks, so to speak, I am more on a footing of equality with my hon. friends than is usually the case with a party leader. They speak to me without the reserve which I am told has been common in such cases (laughter). Therefore, perhaps I understand their feelings a little better than I would do in ordinary circumstances. I know that many of them not only are dissatisfied with the Government—that is not confined to the benches opposite, and it is part of the day's work of any Government, and will certainly continue whatever the merits or demerits of the Government until it begins to show results in victory. But I am inclined to think it goes further. My hon. friends really look upon this Government with rather a stronger dislike, if that is possible, than they had to the Government which preceded it. Some of them really have the idea that for any of us who are members of the Government to say anything in favour of the Government of which we are members is something like treason to our own party.

I had an example of that in connection with this very Bill. I was told that some of my friends were very much annoyed that my name was on the back of it. I am sure, if they will consider it, there is no one in this House who thinks so meanly of me as to suppose that if I have responsibility I am either afraid or ashamed to acknowledge it. That really is not a reasonable attitude. You cannot be half in and half out of a Government.

I wonder what my hon. friends would really think of us—I believe they would think worse of us than they now do—if while we sat on this bench, and not only had the knowledge of all that was being done, but shared the responsibilities for what was being done, we had our eyes constantly fixed on the front Opposition bench with the idea that if this Government became unpopular we should leave it and step over there. We are not going to do that (cheers).

I am not treating the situation at all tragically. We all know how the whole position is, and this is just an incident in the day's work.

COUNTING THE COST.

There is one thing I do feel a little personal interest about. I do not wish my hon. friends or members of the House to imagine that we went into this Coalition blindfolded. We really counted the cost. I knew that from a public point of view it was a great experiment, and it would either be a great success or a great failure. Up to now it has not been a great success, and it has not been a great failure. Not only did I know that from a public point of view, but I discussed it with some of my colleagues, who took the same view. We knew perfectly well that at the time we joined the Government—the same is true now—that there could be no striking success for a very long time, and we knew that we would share in the unpopularity which was already on the Government, and which would grow as time went on. Again, I am not wise after the event. I would like to read to the House what I said at the meeting to which I have already referred.

There is not one of us who is entering the Coalition who would not rather stay out of it. There is not one of us who does not realise that if he thinks of his political career at all the chances are that it will very likely be ruined. Let me quote the words of an eminent Frenchman, which always seemed to me the most eloquent I ever read: "Let my name be polluted, but let France be free."

If my hon. friends thought that was rhetoric, I can assure them that was not the case. I saw as clearly then and more clearly than I see now what was the probable fate of every one of us who joined this Government. I do not pose as a martyr: none of us poses as a martyr. When hundreds of thousands of our fellow countrymen are risking their lives, it is a very small thing to risk our political reputation.

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT

I have said this for one purpose only. A Coalition Government does not exist if it means only that a few Unionists are in the Government and the Unionist party are against the Government. That is not a Coalition Government, and I would say to my hon. friends and to the party outside, if the time comes—I do not think it has come yet when they honestly believe that the war is not going to be won by this Government, and that some change, any change, would be better, I should be glad to see them openly in opposition moving a vote of no confidence in the Government. They could not turn out the Government in this House of Commons, perhaps, because I suppose the Government would still have a majority, but we Unionists are members of that Government, not because we are members of the House of Commons, but as representing our party. I say quite plainly that if I found that in this new position I had lost the confidence of our party, I should feel I was of no further use to the Government. Certainly, so long as I myself believed that whatever its defects I can see no better way of carrying on this war, I should not oppose it, but if the party to which I belong had lost confidence in me I should not for a moment dream of continuing to be a member of the Government (cheers).

Mr. Duke (U., Exeter) assured Mr. Bonar Law that there was no member of the Unionist party who had at all abated confidence in him. It would be affectation to disguise the fact that there were members of the Unionist party who were pained and dissatisfied with some of the incidents of this controversy, but the distance between that and any severance from Mr. Bonar Law or any dissociation from the resolute efforts of a patriotic Government to carry the war to a successful issue was abyssmal and unbridgable. His great regret about the Bill was that it had been thought necessary to insert a subsection with reference to the Plural voting controversy. It showed that there was not yet a real coalition.

THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

(Continued from page 9.)

ladies who cannot attend school but can conveniently spare an hour a day and improve their knowledge.

MUSIC AND DRAWING CLASSES.

The usual music and drawing classes were also regularly held. We have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mrs. Sehorbanoo N. Kapadia, herself a well-known singer, as honorary music teacher. The students have made good progress under her and the Singing Class is becoming very popular.

Twenty-nine girls attend the Drawing class. Six girls appeared for the second grade examination, five of whom were successful. These five girls will appear for the third grade examination next March and some of the girls for the second grade.

FIRST AID HOME-NURSING AND MATERNITY CLASSES.

In addition to the classes in "First Aid to the Injured" and Home-Nursing opened last year under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association by Mrs. D. F. Panthaki, a class in Home-Hygiene has also been started. These classes are very popular and the number of attendants keeps increasing every time. During the year under review 27 out of 34 passed in the First Aid, 32 out of 35 in Home-Nursing and 20 out of 22 in Home-Hygiene.

Since June last in connection with the Lady Willingdon Scheme a Gujerati class in "Maternity and care of Infants" has also been opened by Mrs. D. F. Panthaki. The number of students in this class is forty-two.

TYPE-WRITING CLASS.

Through the kindness and generosity of Mr. Rustomji B. Bhesania, we have been able to open a class for ladies in Type-writing.

Altogether, including the Normal and Home-classes, more than 400 pupils take advantage of these different classes in different localities.

FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The Library, as a rule, is not much availed of though our inmates and pupils of the different classes use it freely. We have now a fairly good collection of Marathi, Gujerati and English volumes. Most of the Marathi and Gujerati books from our collection have been presented to the Home-classes for the benefit of the pupils there.

HINDU ASHRAM.

There were three new admissions. The total number of inmates at present is 14, of whom four are paying boarders. One of these studies in the Grant Medical College, one has joined the Sir J. J. School of Arts for the Teacher's Grade, one attends our Home-class, and the remaining learn in the Sadan. Of the ten free boarders, two learn Nursing and Midwifery at the Cama and Ruxmani Hospitals, one is being trained up as a Gujerati teacher and two more as Marathi teachers, three read the Marathi Fifth Reader and one has just begun her studies.

All the inmates have to do useful household work for about an hour in the morning, have regular morning and evening prayers followed by select readings from the lives and writings of saints, as Swami Ram Tirth, Swami Vivekananda and others and of heroic men and women. One of the inmates who knows Sanskrit well gives an hour to the girls in reading and explaining these select books besides helping them in their studies. She also looks after the Ashram inmates in the absence of the Lady Superintendent. It is a great satisfaction to see these women of different castes live and work together harmoniously as members of one family. For want of more accommodation several applications for new admissions have to be refused every month.

PARSI ASHRAM.

In this Ashram there are at present five inmates. One passed the examination in Nursing and Midwifery of the J. J. Hospital and is now employed at the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital. Another, a graduate of the Bombay University and a third, an undergraduate take our English classes. One is in charge of the Hosiery Department and looks after the Ashram a little. One helps in household work and teaches pastry to poor girls and one is receiving training in our classes.

There were two new admissions during the year. One who was looking after the cookery department was married and left the Sadan and one after being taught upto English V Standard has joined the J. J. Hospital for Nursing and Midwifery.

MEDICAL WORK.

Dr. Miss C. S. Captain, L.M. & S., kindly continues to attend our Free Dispensary for poor and destitute women and children, twice a week, and we beg to tender her our heart-felt thanks for so ungrudgingly giving us her time and looking after the patients, both resident and out-door.

Among the out patients, poor women and children in need of milk, tonics and other nutrients were supplied with these on the recommendation of our doctor and personal inquiries as to their circumstances by our workers. Free medical visits were also sometimes paid and arrangements made for those who required regular hospital treatment.

OUT-DOOR WORK.

The itinerant teacher continued her work till May last. She used to go from chawl to chawl in Girgaum Back Road and teach Marathi, English, simple Arithmetic, plain sewing, knitting and crochet work, but as most of the pupils began to attend our Home-classes at Sandhurst Road and as the need for Chawl-classes was no longer felt, these classes have been discontinued and our energies and resources devoted to the development of the Home-classes. These classes are opened at Sandhurst Road and in Fort for Dakshini and Gujrati Hindu ladies respectively and are primarily meant for grown up married women who cannot attend school. In the Sandhurst Road classes there are 94 women on the roll and the average daily attendance is 75.

SOCIAL WORK.

Besides the out-door teaching work some of the lay sisters visit Hospitals and other Institutions for the relief of the poor and distribute sweets, fruits, flowers and clothes. In case of distress, they pay house to house visits and give such relief as their circumstances require. Poor women in need of work are also helped and advances sometimes made to them for their maintenance.

Altogether Rs. 204 were spent in giving milk and nutrients to poor and deserving women and girls from the Auxiliary Fund for social work Rs. 56 were spent towards purchase of books and payment of fees to poor students in need and Rs. 317 were spent in giving other help. In one case, a sewing machine was purchased to enable a poor woman to earn her livlihood at home. Two more sewing machines were purchased for two other women in similar circumstances through the generosity of two of our members. Through our Helper, A. B. C. Rs. 15 were given to a family to enable them to go for a change. The father is a blind old man, with three daughters and a son, their only support, was incapacitated by a severe stroke of paralysis. Rs. 5 per month are given to a girl whose father is a poor retired pensioner to enable her to pursue her collegiate studies, Rs. 20 per month are given to two more girls who have no one to support them to enable them to join the J. J. Hospital for learning Nursing and Midwifery. Tutions were obtained for some women who were able to teach but were out of employment. Rs. 50 were given to a poor consumptive girl to enable her to take advantage of the King-Edward Sanatorium at Dharampur. Besides minor help of similar kind clothes, sheets and in some cases even grain, were given to poor needy women.

IN AID OF THE WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

In the beginning of September last a centre of work was opened with the help of our members and other friends. At first they used to meet in our Hall and afterwards worked at home. The total number of articles made till the end of June 1915 was 1243. Our Work class girls though too poor to do this kind of work for a long time, with a spirit of self-sacrifice came forward to help the cause and contributed their share by making free garments for a full week and occasionally supervising this work. H. E. Lady Willingdon paid a visit to this circle on 9th September 1914 and expressed great satisfaction at the number of garments then made. Moreover, our resident students were twice sent to help as volunteers at two dramatic performances got up in aid of the above Fund.

THRILLING FIGHT IN THE AIR.

FLIGHT-SERGEANT'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

Flight-Sergeant W. H. Harrison, Royal Flying Corps, describes in the following letter to his home at Buldock, Herts, an air fight with a German biplane in which he successfully took part:—"On Friday, November 26, I had my first experience of a tussle in the air. I was gunner and observer on one of the British biplanes with an officer whose name I may not mention. We had been over the lines in German territory for about an hour and a half, and were just recrossing the lines at a height of 11,000ft. when we saw to the north of us and about 6,000ft. below us, a German biplane which was being hotly shelled by our anti-aircraft guns. The pilot of our machine shouted to me, 'Shall we go after him, sergeant? He's a German.' As soon as I answered, 'Yes,' he turned to the right and downward.

"Never have I had the experience of rushing downwards so fast as we went then. I should estimate our speed downward at about 150 miles an hour, at the very least. Within two minutes we were down almost on a level with the Hun, and I got ready my front machine gun, sighted it, and waited while my pilot had turned again to come up in the rear of the enemy machine. Having the faster machine, we soon came up with him, and when within about 300 yards to the right and rear of the Hun I let go a whole drum of ammunition at him. I had scarcely finished firing when down he went like a stone.

"As soon as possible I changed my empty drum for a full one, and while he was still dropping I gave him another dose of physic to help him down. I then had a jam in the breech of my gun, and had some trouble in clearing it. By the time I got it cleared my pilot had turned and we were heading for home. This was the wisest thing to do as we had then been in the air for over two and a half hours, and our petrol supply was getting very low. I did not see the Hun hit the ground, as the clouds hid him from view, but I feel certain he won't fly again."

FIREWORK DISPLAY.

A sergeant writes: An officer, myself, and a number of others are holding a little redoubt in one of the warm corners of the line. It's pretty easy work, as work goes, but the trenches are dirty and muddy. Last night I earned the "trench D.O.M." by going across a bullet-swept piece of open country to bring soup. The people in the next redoubt said it was dangerous; they had no soup. On the way back I saw a very interesting bit of artillery work. We could see the flash of the gun, then the flash of the explosion: then the two roars of the explosion would follow one another quickly. It was a brilliant firework display. In these parts our artillery certainly has the upper hand.

On Saturday morning the Allemands started shelling the road along which we had to pass on the way out of the trenches. As each party reached a certain spot a round of shrapnel burst over them. When it was our turn to go out it must have been their dinner hour, for they gave us a miss in baulk.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The Honorary Secretaries acknowledge the following additional donations in aid of the abovenamed Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 40,40,606 6-4; 21st instalment from Sindh Branch, Rs. 2,000; 16th Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 1,513 11; 4th instalment from Rajkote Branch, Rs. 883; Officers of the P. W. D. for December, Rs. 860; 9th Instalment from Poona Branch, Rs. 800; The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote for January, Rs. 750; 15th instalment from Kaira District, Rs. 300; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 229-10; The Raja Saheb of Sunth, Rs. 200; The Rani Saheba of Sunth, Rs. 100; C. F. S. Collins Esq., I.C.S., Kanara, Rs. 100; The Raja Saheb of Sunth's mother, Rs. 75; 16th Monthly donation from Manager Government Central Press, Rs. 55-2-10; "M. B. T." Rs. 50; "R. G. G.", Rs.; Subscriptions from Nasik Rs. 37-7-9, Major F. de B. Hancock, Rs. 30; The Raja Saheb of Sunth's uncle, Rs. 25; Senior Judicial Clerk, Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, Masagon, Rs. 20; Proceeds of Needlework by the girls of the Musalman Female Orphanage, Rs. 20; G. S. Wilson Esq., Rs. 15; and Sums below Rs. 15, Rs. 26 15. Total Rs. 40,48,801-2-1.

BANKURA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Dr. D. N. Maitra (of Mayo Hospital, Calcutta), Secretary to the Bengal Social Service League, begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of the first instalment of Rs. 100 to the Distress Fund of the League from Mr. Govind'al N. Thakur, Vakil, Bombay High Court, as collected by Mr. W. L. Thakur in Bombay at the Congress and Moslem League Pandals.

CAPTURED M. P.

A MEDITERRANEAN EPISODE.

A Central News message from Rome dated Dec. 9 states that an officer of the Greek steamer Spetzai, interviewed at Naples said they were 120 miles from Patrasso, at 5.30 in the evening, when an Austrian aluminium submarine of the latest type, came into view and fired a shot at the vessel.

The captain immediately stopped and it is not true to say that he attempted to escape. He showed the ship's papers and the list of passengers to the submarine commander, who declared prisoners Colonel Napier, Captain Wilson, M.P., and Captain Finler, but the latter, who belongs to the Red Cross Society, was subsequently released.

Captain Wilson threw his bag overboard, but it floated, and was recovered by the Austrians.

An Italian diplomatic courier from Athens for Rome escaped detection.

The officers of the Spetzai are fully convinced that it is a case of espionage as the Austrians were perfectly informed of the names of the three British officers on board, while the rest of the passengers were ignored.—Exchange.

A traveller who was on board the Spetzai informs the "Idea Nazionale" that the movements of the vessel, and those on board her, were undoubtedly known to the Austrian submarine commander through the information of spies. It was clear that the enemy knew that Captain Wilson and Colonel Napier were on board.

THE CONGRESS

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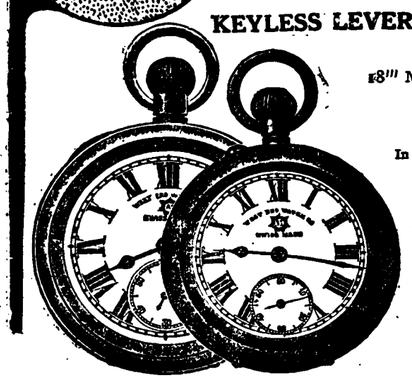

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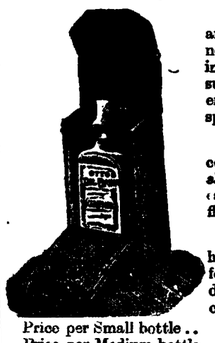

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FRANCE AND THE EAST.

WHY GENERAL JOFFRE WAS PROMOTED.

BALKAN POLICY CRITICISED.

The Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote as follows on Dec. 9:—

The Chamber voted this afternoon by 443 to 98 the postponement of M. Emile Constant's interpellation on the appointment of General Joffre to the supreme command of all the French armies. The division once more made evident the breach in the Socialist party, which seems to be permanent. About 35 Socialists voted with some 60 Radicals in the minority about an equal number in the majority, and the rest abstained.

After the debate I had a talk with a deputy of the Right. He belongs to that section of the Right which was originally Orleanist and is above all Constitutionalist. His opinion was that M. Briand had made a mistake in refusing to give any explanation of the appointment of General Joffre. "It is, after all, natural," he said, "that Parliament should ask for some information on the subject. Nobody knows why these extended powers have been given to General Joffre, nor even what powers have been given to him. Is he to have the nomination of all the generals? It would appear so, since the papers have semi-officially announced that he will appoint the general who, under his control, is to have the chief command in France, but we have no official information on that important question. If Geeral Joffre is, in future, to appoint all the commanders, we ought to be told why that prerogative is taken away from the Minister of War, as the representative of the Government in military matters. An entirely new departure has been made. So far as we can gather, General Joffre's functions seem to duplicate those of the Minister of War. We are at least entitled to know what will, in future, be the respective positions of the Minister of War and General Joffre, and what will be their relations to each other."

I asked the deputy in question what, in his opinion, was the real meaning of the change. He replied that General Joffre had been at first unwilling to give men for the Salonika expedition, and he thought that the object of the Government had been to give him the supreme control of that expedition in order that he might have the responsibility of finding the men necessary. But the Government could not throw its responsiblity on to a general in that way, and Parliament would certainly hold it responsible for events in the Balkans.

The "Temps" this evening tried to announce that General de Castelnau had been appointed to assist General Joffre, and the attempt gave the censors the opportunity to achieve what is perhaps their masterpiece. They cut out the name of General de Castelnau from the paragraph announcing the appointment of a new commander, but left in a long biography of General de Castelnau which followed, with his name in large type at the head of it.

DISAGREEMENT ABOUT THE BALKANS.

I have hitherto refrained from speaking of the disagreement between the French and English Governments in regard to the Balkans, but, as it is now being freely discussed in the French press, there seems no reason to remain silent about the subject.

A leading article in "Humanite" expresses the general view; it favours the maintenance of the expedition but insists on the necessity of immediate reinforcements, and urges that a decision should be taken at once, and that if the Allies are not prepared to send the number of men necessary the Expeditionary Force should be withdrawn. The article in "Humanite," which is signed by M. Renaudel, betrays some annoyance at the attitude of England, which ought, M. Renaudel says, to fulfil its promises, whatever its other plans may be.

That annoyance, which is very generally felt here, is even more frankly expressed by M. Herve in a leader in the "Guerre Sociale." He says:—"After the interview given to the 'Times' by the King of Greece, our English friends, who are men of good faith, ought to understand that they are in large measure responsible for the present attitude of Constantine." The King declared, in effect, that the Allies ought to make up their minds what they were going to do before they asked him to make up his mind. It was common sense. M. Herve suggests that possibly Lord Kitchener, "who is a great colonial, but not perhaps a great psychologist," let the King of Greece understand that he proposed to recommend the abandonment of Salonika. The present attitude of the King of Greece and his renewed hesitations to yield to the demands of the Allies are attributed here to this alleged lack of diplomatic prudence on the part of Lord Kitchener; hence the strong feeling that has been aroused.

FRANCE IN A HURRY.

"The English Government," continues M. Herve, "does not, I fear, sufficiently realise that we in France are in a hurry to finish this monstrous war. We will hold out to the bitter end, that is to say until a total victory has been won, in spite of our disgust at this carnage, but we do not conceal the fact that we are in a hurry to reach the end. We cannot admit that, by abandoning the Balkans, we should give the Germans the means to prolong the war for another year. Our English friends should take into account more than they do the fact that we have had five to six million men mobilised in France for the last eighteen months; that this is a superhuman effort; and that we have the right not to be forced to go on beyond the time that is strictly necessary. Now anybody of average intelligence will understand that, if we abandon the Serbs and leave Salonika, we allow the Germans finally to establish direct communication between the North of Germany and Turkey in Asia, which means that we shall allow them to reinforce themselves with men and supplies for long months in addition."

Another mistake made in England is that of not taking into account French sensibility "so different" from English. The French, says M. Herve, whose sentiment of honour is more developed than their sentiment of interest cannot admit for a moment the possibility of leaving the Serbs to their fate. In conclusion M. Herve suggests that it would be well for the English to leave to some extent in French hands the direction of the land war, and take into their own hands the direction of the war on sea. The French General Staff is not he admits, by any means free from imperfections, but he hints that it is perhaps rather more capable than the British High Command.

If England will not join in going to the rescue of Serbia, the other Allies must, M. Herve says, undertake the task without her, but "it would be lamentable to see England giving us the slip in such grave circumstances."

BRITISH PRISONERS' DARING ESCAPE

LIVING BY DAY UNDER LEAVES AND TWIGS.

How two prisoners of war escaped from a German camp, safely reached England, and were presented to the King was told by Lieut. Birley, of the Gloucestershire Regiment, at a meeting at Horley.

Lieut. Birley was holding a trench when he was taken prisoner. The Germans gathered together 53 men, put them in a covered railway truck, and sent them off on a 56-hour journey. On the truck was written "English swine," and when the train pulled up at the stations the doors of the truck were thrown open and people shouted "English swine" and threw all kinds of things at them.

Lieut. Birley said British prisoners were treated far worse than the French, and he made up his mind to escape, and planned it with another man. The night they got away a few of them had a little farewell supper. When they cut through the barbed wire and were 200 yards away from the camp he felt as if he could fly. After an adventurous journey, during which they hid in the daytime, covering themselves with leaves and twigs, they arrived at a small town and inquired at the police station for the British Consul. They had not been waiting long when an Englishman visited them, and proved himself a true friend.

Arriving in England, the King sent for them and wanted to know how soldiers who were prisoners were treated. It struck Lieutenant Birley that his Majesty had a thorough knowledge of the treatment given to the British soldier, but wanted the information verified.

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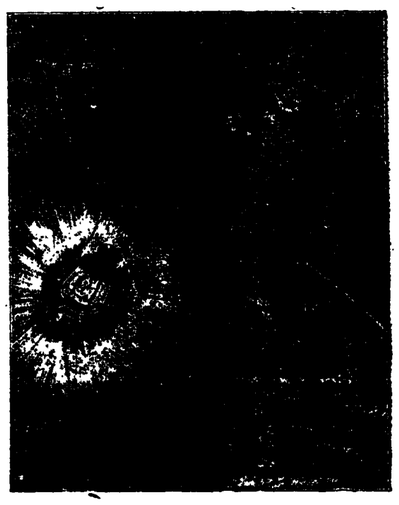

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	815	84	7	115	4	24	12
	875	91	0	124	4	26	0
	915	96	4	130	13	27	10
120	850	105	5	133	11	29	15
	880	109	8	140	4	31	9
	920	114	12	146	7	33	7

Section.	Diam.	COVER. Square Tread. Rs.	As.	COVER. Non-Skid. Rs.	As.	INNER TUBE. Rs.	As.
3	30	41	1	70	14	13	7
3½	30	63	12	87	15	18	7
	32	69	0	93	9	20	2
	34	72	13	99	12	20	13
4	31	84	2				
	33	90	5			23	12
	34	93	3	121	0	24	10
4½	34	110	10	139	15	31	12
	36	115	14	145	11	33	10

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